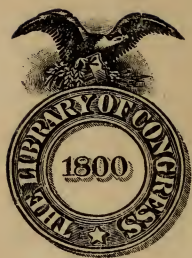


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[Attributed to J. Dunn.]

THE
HISTORY,
ANTIQUITIES, & PRESENT STATE
OF THE
Town of Nottingham;
WITH
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

*A Translation of the Charter of Henry VI. to
the Burgesses of Nottingham,*

The Act of the 43rd. of GEORGE III. empowering the
County Magistrates to act in the Town;

AND

A FULL ACCOUNT

Of all the Public Charities in the Town.



Entered at Stationer's Hall.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Editor of the following short account of the Antiquities and of the present state of the Town of Nottingham, trusts that it will be found acceptable and useful to his fellow townsmen, and to those strangers, who, visiting Nottingham, may wish to obtain some general information concerning it. The histories of this place heretofore published, are too voluminous and scarce for ordinary reading. The antiquary and the curious must

ADVERTISEMENT.

still be referred to Dr. Deerings history, for satisfaction on subjects, of which the limits and design of this work would not admit the particular discussion. But it is hoped that the present work will be found to contain a correct statement of all those circumstances which are interesting and important to the public at large.



T H E

History of Nottingham.

THE Town of Nottingham has an indisputable claim to great Antiquity. Tradition and the report of historians of the earliest date, describe it to have been a place of residence to the ancient Britons and indeed several of its excavations appear to favour this opinion. Whether it was one of the Roman stations or not, has been a subject of controversy; it was however beyond doubt a Town of considerable importance in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, then called Snottengham, from Snottenga *caves*, and Ham *home* or *dwelling*, whence its present name of Nottingham. By some however, its name is considered as derived from the vast quantity of hazles formerly growing about and near it: whence *Nuttingham*, softened into Nottingham. Of its antiquity, * Dr. Deering thus confidently speaks "the Town of Nottingham fairly can claim, as a town of note, the age of nine hundred years; as a considerable borough seven hundred; as a Mayor's

* Deering's History was published in the year 1751.

town four hundred and fifty seven, (London not having been governed by a Mayor above one hundred years longer,) as a Parliamentary borough, four hundred and sixty years, during which time it has constantly sent two burgesses to parliament, and as a County (which honour and advantage but a very small number of boroughs are possessed of,) two hundred and ninety two years.

Few towns enjoy more than this the advantages of situation. Elevated on the edge of a rock, whose aspect is southern, it lies wholly open to the refreshing breezes which frequently blow from that quarter, while it is sheltered at least in part, from the more severe winds of the east, west and north, by several hills which rise gradually above it. The adjacent country naturally good, and improved by careful cultivation, produces in abundance whatever is necessary to comfort or even to luxury. Its southern, south east and south west prospects are singularly pleasing: on its front, a large plain of rich meadow land, intersected near the town by the river Leen and the canal, and at a greater distance by the more majestic Trent, which by its variety of delicate fish, contributes to the enjoyments, by its vessels of burden promotes the commerce, and by its appearance, adds to the beauty of the town. On the South East appear the beautiful and romantic hills of Sneinton and Colwick, and on the South west, the prospect is adorned by the no less pleasant village of Wilford and the groves and banks of Clifton.

The extensive tract of land lying to the North

of the town, formerly the famous forest of Sherwood, and latterly, a vast and almost unproductive desert, is now enclosed, and being in a high state of cultivation, produces a great abundance of fine corn, or is overspread with a rich and beautiful pasturage.

The situation of the town naturally intimates that the air of it is pure and keen, and consequently healthy; but from this circumstance it will be inferred, which is indeed the case, that the young and delicate are subject to inflammatory diseases, and elderly persons to rheumatic affections. Its southern meadows are exposed after long continued rains, or sudden thaws to very general inundations; but these which contribute very much to their fertility, have not been considered as producing any bad effects on the health of the town: indeed, mild, and consequently damp winters have proved more generally favourable in this respect than cold, dry, and frosty ones.

Placed in so advantageous a situation, it will be expected that the Market of Nottingham should abundantly supply its inhabitants with every article of food. Its shambles are plentifully stored with meat of the best quality, which in a very good state is offered to sale by Butchers resident in the town, and by those of the neighbouring villages, who in great numbers resort to it on the market day: with vegetables it is well provided even in winter, and its summer markets overflow with the rich produce of the beautiful vale of Belvoir, and of fine and productive gardens situated on the banks of the Trent as far as Newark: it abounds with fruit of every description and of the finest flavour: it is supplied not

only with fish from the Trent, but also with Cod, Haddock and a variety of other marine productions from the eastern coast. Nor is there any deficiency in the supply of Butter, Eggs and Poultry, although these articles have lately been sold for a most exorbitant price.

With Coal, an article of the first consequence to the prosperity of a populous and manufacturing town, Nottingham has been heretofore plentifully supplied, at a reasonable price, from the neighbouring pits of Wollaton, Bilborough, Ilkeston, Pinxton, and those of other places; but, during the year 1804, the price was advanced from the average of ten to that of fifteen shillings per ton, with the reason of this combination against the comfort of the poor and the welfare of the place, the coal proprietors have not thought fit to gratify the public. It may however be properly asked, whether this measure be more impolitic or unjust?

There is one article of great importance to the public welfare, of which Nottingham cannot boast, that is, good, pure and wholesome water; that with which the works on the river Leen supplies not more than one third of the town, is far from being pure; but even the advantage of this, the most populous parts cannot obtain; and to this cause together with the confined state of the buildings, much of the excessive filth, misery and disease of the lower orders of the people is to be attributed. These evils loudly call for an efficient remedy. A plan was indeed in agitation a short time ago to remedy the former, from a spring of excellent water on

Sion hill, but this scheme failed through the disagreement of the parties who had undertaken to accomplish this most desirable object. It is however to be hoped that sufficient public spirit will yet be found to resume and compleat it.

While the many curious excavations and subterraneous passages, which are found in every part of the town, prove it to have been a place of residence in very early times, and of retreat in dangerous ones, no certain documents survive to determine by whom they were made and used, nor to what particular purposes they were devoted, and the limits to which we are confined will not permit us to narrate the various conjectures and controversies of the learned and curious concerning them.

We are however well assured that a town of some consideration existed here in the ninth century, for the security of which, a wall was built about the year nine hundred and ten, by command of the Saxon king, Edward the elder. This wall was joined to an ancient tower, which occupied part of the ground on which the Castle was afterwards built, and ran northward to Chapel Bar, passing over the town ditch; from Chapel Bar it is supposed to have extended through Roper's close, across the Mansfield Road and Boot Lane, afterwards through a close called Pannier's Close, from thence, (excluding St. John's Prison, the present House of Correction,) it went through a part of Coal-pit Lane, and the Cherry Orchard, and crossing the end of Carter Gate, extended westward to the Hollow Stone, which being a narrow passage cut out of the

rock, formed the South entrance into the Town, and was defended by a strong Port cullice; hence it extended itself along the Short Hill, High and Middle Pavements to a Postern which stood opposite to Bridlesmith Gate: from thence it went to Lister Gate, where was also a gate leading to the river Leen; from whence it probably extended along the South side of Castle Gate, included St. Nicholas's Church, and so joined the Castle Rock near Brewhouse Yard.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Borough of Nottingham is said to have contained one hundred and seventy three Burgesses and nineteen husbandmen. In the early part of the reign of William the Conqueror, it is described as consisting of one hundred and thirty six men, dwelling therein.

Deering asserts that Nottingham was a Borough by prescription, and governed by a Bailiff, before the Conquest. It has moreover had several different Charters from the Crown: the first by Henry the second, gives to the Burgesses all those free customs which they had enjoyed in the time of his Grandfather. Another to the same effect was granted by king John. Henry the third renewed the same. Edward the first granted to the Burgesses that they might elect a Mayor and two Bailiffs, and that the Mayor should be Escheator within the Borough. Henry the fifth made the Mayor, Recorder, and four others whom the Mayor should choose, Justices of the peace, and ordered, that the county Magistrates should discontinue the practice of acting in the town. Henry the sixth, made the Borough

a County, and turned the Bailiffs into Sheriffs, and incorporated them by the name of Mayor and Burgesses. He also gave power to the Burgesses to chuse out of themselves, seven Aldermen, one of whom always to be Mayor; and that such Aldermen should all be Justices of the peace, and wear scarlet gowns of the same fashion with those worn by the Mayor and Aldermen of London. Charters granted by succeeding Monarchs, make no alteration in, but only confirm the above described rights and privileges.*

A very material innovation has however taken place upon Chartered Rights of the highest antiquity, and confirmed by repeated royal grants. By an act of the forty third year of his present Majesty, the Magistrates of the county are empowered to act for the town also.† That the number of Justices was few, considering the greatly increased population of the Town, must be admitted; but it may be questioned, whether it would not have been more consistent with its ancient constitution, to have increased the number of its chartered Officers, rather than to have introduced the influence of foreign Jurisdiction into it, and thus by one stroke to annihilate privileges of several hundred years standing.‡

* See a Copy of Henry the sixth's Charter, Appendix No. 2.

† See Appendix No. 3.

‡ In the year 1781, in consequence of a violently contested Election at the city of Coventry, an attempt similar to the above was made in the House of Lords; but was strongly opposed by that great constitutional Lawyer Lord Thurlow, whose observation deserves to be recorded

The body corporate of Nottingham consists of seven Aldermen, one to each Ward, of whom one annually serves the office of Mayor, a Recorder, two Sheriffs, two Coroners, two Chamberlains, and of a Common Council of twenty four Burgesses, eighteen of whom are chosen by the Burgesses, from among those who have served the office of Sheriff, and these constitute what is denominated the senior Council, the other six are also chosen by the Burgesses, but are selected from their own body at large, and these are denominated the Junior Council. Although these Councils are thus distinguished by name, yet do they in fact form but one body, meeting in the same place, and determining all matters which are subjected to their controul, by the majority of votes, including in every such vote the Mayor and Aldermen, and in concerns which relate to the Chamber estate, the Chamberlains are also accustomed to vote. It is however to be observed that the members of the Senior Council only are deemed eligible to serve the higher offices of the Magistracy. When therefore a vacancy arises by the death or resignation of any of the magistrates, a suecessor is elected out of that part of the council, by the vote of the Livery.*

and remembered. "No! my Lords, (said he) if these men have done wrong, punish them, better men may succeed; but let us not alter the ancient constitution of the place." This sentiment exactly accords with that great constitutional maxim, which on this occasion seemed to be forgotten, viz. "We are not willing that the Laws of England should be changed."

* The Livery consists of all those who have served the office of Chamberlain.

The Officers of the Corporation are the Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge Masters, School Wardens, Town Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriffs' Clerk, two Serjeants at Mace, Sheriffs' Serjeants, Keepers of the Town Jail and House of Correction, Cryer, Field and Meadow Pounders, and Keeper of the Fields and Woods.

The Liberties of Nottingham extend about ten miles, and are carefully preserved by a Jury, appointed twice in every year, at the Court Leet with the Court Baron of the Mayor and Burgesses of Nottingham, Lords of the Manor, in the week next after the Easter and Michaelmas Sessions, properly called the Mickletorn Jury, consisting of not less than twelve persons, whose duty it is to perambulate the extreme boundaries, to walk through the principal parts of the Town, and to present all encroachments and nuisances.

The Liberty and Franchise of the Borough descends of right to the eldest son of a Burgess, born within the liberties of the town, and is claimed and granted to every one who has faithfully served an apprenticeship of seven years to a burgess residing in the town. It is also bestowed occasionally by the corporation as a token of honour and respect. Beside that of chusing their own Magistrates, several other rights are enjoyed by persons regularly admitted to the freedom of the borough. They together with the freeholders of the place, return two Members to Parliament. They have free common in the meadows, except the eastcroft, (on account of which they pay an acknowledgement to the Cham-

berlains,) from Midsummer to Candlemas. In both the Sand and Clay fields, the other inhabitants enjoy common right with them from Lammas to the first of November. The common is however stinted to three head of cattle, or fourscore sheep. The last are not admitted into the Meadows until Martlemas; but the common of the Lordship of Nottingham is open all the year round.

There are upwards of two hundred and ninety burgess parts of land, which the Freemen enjoy according to their seniority during life, and which also continue to be enjoyed by their widows, so long as they continue single and reside in the town: and although a burgess should die before one of these parts fall to him, yet will his widow, if she continue single, be entitled to his share. The close called the Over Trent Close, is divided into seven parts, called the Aldermans' parts, these being allotted to them from the time of their election. Their widows have the option of the first burgess part that falls after their husbands' decease.

TRADE.

Nottingham being seated on the banks of the Trent, which was a navigable river before the conquest, must be supposed to have derived many commercial advantages from it; by this means it was at the time when Deering wrote his history supplied, (as he informs us,) at a moderate freight with bar iron, block tin, wines, oils, groceries, salt, pitch, tar, hops, hemp, flax, dye, drugs,

deals and foreign timber; while it sent down the river, coals, lead, timber, corn, wool, potters' ware, and Cheshire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire cheese. The advantages resulting from water carriage have been much increased by the Canal which was cut between the years 1792 and 1795, whose bank, covered by wharfs and warehouses, carry the appearance of an enlarged and flourishing trade.

It is worthy of observation that this large commercial town, whose immense depots now supply not only its own population and the neighbourhood, but many other places also, with grocery and drapery goods, depended itself, about a hundred years ago, on a large annual fair held at Lenton, and on the mercers of Loughborough, Mansfield and Mountsorrel, who used to carry on their trade in a chamber called the spice chamber on Market days, for these commodities.

The first general trade which is known to have flourished in Nottingham, was that of dying cloth, which was carried on earlier than the year 1199, at which time it was encouraged by the charter of King John; this trade continued to prosper, and gave opulence to many families, until in consequence of the loss of Calais in the reign of Queen Mary it declined, and at length entirely ceased.

The Malting business is supposed to have flourished as early in this place, as in any part of England, and to have been carried on for many ages to a vast extent.

Tanning, Iron forging, and the Manufactory of Bone Lace, were formerly carried on also, and to a great extent in this Town.

But the Manufactory from which it has derived its greatest commercial consequence, is that of Frame work knitting Hosiery. The stocking frame is supposed to have been invented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a Mr. William Lee, of St. John's College Cambridge, a native of Woodborough, a village about seven miles from this place, from whence it was carried to France, but in process of time returned hither, and is now a manufactory of great consequence in this and the neighbouring counties; but it is chiefly in silk and fine cotton hose, that it at present flourishes in this town. This ingenious invention however of the stocking frame has been found capable of being employed for the manufactory of many other articles as well as stockings. Gloves, mits, breeches pieces, pantaloons, and jackets for sailors are made upon it, and a great commerce has been, and is still carried on in these articles. It has also within the last twenty years been employed to manufacture silk lace and vails, by which a great many hands have been employed, and from the sale of which the town derives much increase of prosperity. In consequence of the great consumption of cotton and silk in the manufactory, the spinning of these articles has been added to its manufactories, and several mills are now employed in executing that part of its trade. A manufactory so extensive will be expected of course to find employment for many other persons: hence many framesmiths, joiners, turners, setters - up,

sinker makers, stocking needle makers, and an immense number of young women and children are engaged in seaming, chevening, mending, running lace, and spinning cotton and silk in the mills. In the town or immediate neighbourhood there are also several flourishing silk dyers, bleachers, and trimmers.

POPULATION.

If it were possible to trace exactly the progressive population of the town, or to ascertain its exact state at different periods, the information would be found very interesting; but this being impossible from the want of authoritative documents, we are left to presume that its population has varied with the prosperity or depression of its trade. We have already seen that it consisted of one hundred and ninety two men in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and of one hundred and thirty - six in the reign of William the Conqueror. From that time, with a few exceptions, it may be supposed to have had a very gradual increase. It appears in the reign of Henry the eighth to have fallen into some decay. Deering mentions a statute of that Monarch, to enforce by penalty, the rebuilding of many houses and tenements which were gone to decay in the principal streets of the town, the cellars and vaults of which lay open, and the places desolate to the danger and injury of the inhabitants. The same historian who gives us the exact account of the houses and the inhabitants, states the latter to have amounted

at that time, that is in the year 1751, to ten thousand and sixty one persons, since which time the progress of population must have been peculiarly rapid, as in the year 1802, when an exact survey of the kingdom was made, the number was twenty eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty one,* and considering the subsequent increase, the town and its environs may be considered at the present time as containing about thirty thousand persons.

* The following was the return made from Nottingham, for the Population Act.

Number of Houses,	}	4977	Males	13729
Number of Families,	}	6707	Females	15132
Total Number of Inhabitants,				28861

Males chiefly employed in Agriculture, 262

Males chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft } 11698

Public Places, Buildings, and Charitable Institutions.

THE CASTLE.

Although now a modern edifice, meriting rather the name of a magnificent Mansion House than a castle, yet on account of the great antiquity and warlike celebrity of the fortress which for many ages occupied the same situation, merits particular attention. That warlike edifice was erected, or at least greatly enlarged and strengthened by William Peverell, a natural son of William the Conqueror, and from that time to the reign of Charles the first, was of considerable importance in the different civil wars which distracted this country: it was however demolished at the Restoration. The present building, which on account of its elevated situation, and the singular rock on which it stands, forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town, was built by William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle, between the year 1674 and 1679, at the cost of £14,002 17 9. It continues in the possession of the same noble family, although (if it ever was a residence) it has long ceased to have been so used by them. The stranger will be gratified by viewing the Rock on which the Castle stands, the beautiful prospects which surround it, the subterraneous passages which pertain to it, and the curious excavations which are a little beyond it.

BARRACKS.

At the extremity of the park opposite to the castle, spacious and convenient Barracks were erected by order of government, in the years 1792 and 1793.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY,

A spacious and elegant building, most admirably situated on a hill not very distant from the Castle, was erected in the year 1782, the ground having been given partly by the Duke of Newcastle and partly by the Corporation of the Town. This very useful Institution does great credit to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County and Town of Nottingham, for the liberality with which it is supported and the manner in which it is conducted, and not less to the Medical Gentlemen, who voluntarily undertake the care both of the in and out patients.

HALLS.

There are two Halls for the administration of justice; one belonging to the County at large, a commodious and handsome building, consisting of two courts and other suitable and convenient rooms, is situate on the High - pavement, near St. Mary's church, and in front of the prison of the County.— This is a modern erection, built in the year 1770, and occupies a situation which was expressly excepted from the jurisdiction of the County of the Town of Nottingham by the Charter of Henry VI. and by all succeeding Charters, being particularly appropriated to the use of the County of Nottingham at large.

The Town Hall, situated near the place where the Week-day Cross formerly stood, partly over and partly in front of the prison for the town, is a commodious building, handsomely fitted up for the administration of justice, and has annexed to it a large and convenient room for the meeting of the Common Council and the use of the Grand Jury.

MARKET-PLACE.

Few towns can rival Nottingham with respect to its large and convenient Market-place, the east end of which is ornamented by the New Exchange, erected by the Corporation about the year 1714.—Within the Change there are two large Rooms reserved for public use; one of which, called the Exchange Hall, is now occupied as a subscription News Room, but it is also occasionally used for public purposes, as is also the other in which the Burgesses generally assemble for the election of representatives in Parliament.

SHAMBLES.

The Butcher's Shambles are situated partly under and partly behind the Change; but these being found insufficient, several Rows of Stalls, amounting to the number of 80, are on the Market-day placed in front of Smithy row.

MARKETS.

There are two Markets in the week, one on Wednesday, which used to be held at the Week-day Cross, but is now for the greater conve-

nience of room removed to the Market-place, as is also the Market held on the same day for sheep and other Cattle, formerly kept on the side of St. Peter's Church; but Saturday is the principal Market-day, on which day, by a late prudent regulation of the Mayor and Aldermen, the Beast Market is now held at a place called the Hollows, near the General Hospital.

PLAY-HOUSE, &c.

It is perhaps to the credit of the Inhabitants of Nottingham, that more attention has been paid to useful and charitable Institutions than to those of mere entertainment; there is, however, a Play House, situate in Mary-gate, an Assembly Room on the Low-pavement, and a Riding School at the top of Castle-gate, built by the Yeomanry Cavalry, in the year 1779;—this place is frequently appropriated to equestrian and other exhibitions.

PRISONS.

There are three Prisons in the town; the first is the one annexed to the County Hall already noticed. This prison has been of late years greatly improved, as is also the case with the one belonging to the town; but both, particularly the latter, will still admit of further alterations, by which the comfort of the unhappy persons confined in them would be promoted. The third, St. John's Prison, commonly called the House of Correction, situated on the north side of St. John's-street and opposite the end of Broad-lane, has been usefully enlarged by the addition of several cells and comfortable day-rooms, and might be rendered a most commodious

place for the purpose to which it is appropriated, if there were two yards, two sets of cells and day rooms, so that the male and female prisoners might be kept separate from each other.

WORKHOUSES, &c.

The Town of Nottingham is divided into three parishes, there are consequently three Workhouses, these are convenient and commodious places for the reception of the indigent and helpless poor; the management and provisions of which are calculated to render them as comfortable as in that situation they can expect to be. It is however much to be wished that the parish of St. Mary could be divided, the vast population of that parish which is supposed to contain more than 22000 persons rendering it almost impossible to provide room for all who need the asylum of a Workhouse, or to administer its extensive concerns.

It has been in contemplation heretofore to erect an house of industry for the town, but as the different manufactories provide employment for all persons capable of working, it is justly doubted whether such an institution would be productive of effects so beneficial here as in many other places.

HOSPITALS.

The liberality of several opulent persons heretofore inhabitants of the town or neighbourhood, has founded several other establishments for the relief and support of poor persons. The most

ancient of these situated at the corner of Fisher-gate, was founded by John Plumptre, anno 1392. In this building there are now comfortable apartments for 13 poor women, who receive 15s. each per month, one ton of coals, and a new gown, every year. The presentation is in the family of the Plumptres.

Willoughby's Hospital now also situated in Fisher-gate, was founded in the year 1524, by a gentleman of that name. The present building which was erected in the year 1710, contains comfortable rooms for 12 poor people, six on the ground Floor and the same number in the upper room. The presentation is vested in the Churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, from whom each inhabitant of the upper rooms receives 2l. and each one in the lower 4l. per annum.

Gregory's Hospital, commonly called the White Rents, given in the year 1613, consisted of eleven small tenements in Hounds-gate, for poor and aged persons to live in rent free; these having fallen into decay, were sold, and the produce divided between the three parishes. Those of St. Nicholas and St. Mary built new Alms Houses* with their respective shares; but the parish of St. Peter applied their share to the erection of a new Workhouse.

* Those belonging to St. Nicholas, are on the Leen-side; those of St. Mary, near the Workhouse.

Woolly's Hospital, situated in Beck-lane, and founded in the year 1647, provides accommodations for six poor people; three of whom residing on the ground floor, receive 6s 8d every half year, from the Church-wardens of St. Mary's parish; but those who occupy the upper rooms enjoy no pecuniary advantage.

Handly's Hospital, in Stoney-street, built in the year 1650, by a Gentleman of that name, of Bramcote, who left 40l. per annum; 12l. of his estates at Bramcote, for the poor inhabitants; provides residence for 12 persons, who receive 16s. and 8d. per quarter each. It is to be lamented that no suitable provision should have been made for repairing the buildings of this excellent Institution. One third of these presentations belong to the Corporation of the Town, one third to Lord Newark, and the remainder to the Executors of the late John Sherwin, Esq.

The Hospital in Barker-gate, consists of 5 thatched houses, the poor inhabitants of which receive only 2s. per annum, paid, on St. Thomas's Day. It is presumed, that if the present land were sold, much more comfortable dwellings might be erected with the purchase-money. The gift is in the hands of the Bridge-masters for the time being.

The Hospital at the corner of Pilcher-gate, founded in the year 1672, by Barnaby Wartnaby, accomodates six poor persons, who receive 6d. per week, 2 ton of Coal annually, and, once in

two years, a Great-coat each for the men and a Gown for the women. About the Middle of the same street, are four Alms Houses, the inhabitants of which receive, those in the upper rooms 10s. and those in the lower 20s. per annum.

The Hospital in Friar-lane, founded according to the will of Abel Collins, Esq. in 1704, provides for each of 24 persons, two comfortable rooms with large closets adjoining, 3s. per week, and 2 ton of Coal per annum. This is a very handsome and indeed ornamental building, and is kept in a good state of repair. The management of this excellent Charity, and the presentation to it, are in the hands of Samuel Smith, Esq.

Bilby's Alms Houses, in Coalpit-lane, for eight poor persons to live in rent free, and who receive a 2d. loaf each per week, 3s. at Christmas, and a ton and a half of Coal, was built about the year 1700, and is in the hands of the Corporation of the Town.

Labouray's Hospital, on Tollhouse Hill, consists of six dwelling houses for decayed Framework-knitters, each of whom occupies four convenient rooms, and receives 1s. 10d. per week. This is also under the government of Samuel Smith, Esq.

The Hospital in Warsar-gate consists of four tenements for the accommodation of eight poor

people; those who inhabit the upper rooms receive 10s. and those in the lower rooms 20s. per annum; is in the hands and gift of the Corporation.

SCHOOLS.

In the year 1513 the Free School, situated in Stoney-street was founded by Dame Agnes Mellors, providing for the support of a Master and Usher, to teach grammar, and committing the trust and care thereof to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town, for ever, and ordering that they should annually chuse two persons to be Wardens of the Estate belonging to the School, and that the said Corporation and Wardens should from time to time, as vacancies occur, chuse the Master and Usher, with the power of removing them for good and reasonable causes. Besides the provision made by the Foundress for the support of the Institution, considerable subsequent additions have been made by Robert and Thomas, sons of Agnes Mellors, by John West, brewer of London, by alderman John Heskey in the year 1558, by alderman John Parker, and by other persons. It is to be lamented, that this Institution, which is so well supported, should prove very little advantageous to the town, and have degenerated into almost a mere sinecure. To learn dead languages, in the present day presents so few advantages that parents in general have no wish for those attainments for their children. If, instead of these, English reading, writing and arithmetic were taught, no doubt the benevolent purpose of the Foundress, and the different Benefactors, would be much better

answered, and the inhabitants, of the town would derive substantial benefit. It should seem, from the indenture of the Foundress, that a power to effect so useful an alteration was intended to be conveyed to the Trustees. The following are the words with which it concludes:—"It shall be lawful to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and their Successors, at all times hereafter from time to time, at their liberty, other Constitutions, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the good governance and continuance of the said Free School to make them, or part of them, by their discretion to repeal and admit at their pleasure as often and whensoever they think it most necessary and convenient, so that such Constitutions, Statutes and Ordinances of new to be made, nor any of them be in any ways contrary or repugnant to the Statutes and Establishments and Ordinances by me in my life, under my seal made, written and determined."*

* Since writing the above, in consequence of the death of the head master and the appointment of a new one, this desirable alteration has in a great degree been effected. For an account of the present Rules of the School, see Appendix, No. 4.

A LIST

*A List of the Masters and Ushers of the Free
School in Nottingham.*

MASTERS.

The Rev. Mr. Tibbalds	
———— Mr. Thomas Leek,	- 1630
———— Mr. Balston,	- 1641
———— Mr. Henry Pits,	- 1663
———— Mr. Samuel Birch,	- 1664
———— Mr. Jer. Chudworth,	- 1673
———— Mr. Gawen Knight,	- 1690
———— Mr. Edward Griffith,	- 1692
———— Mr. Richard Johnson,	- 1707
———— Mr. ——— Womack,	- 1720
———— Mr. John Swaile,	- 1722
———— Mr. John Henson,	- 1731
———— Mr. Wylde	1758
———— Mr. Forrest	1793
———— Mr. Toplis	1807

USHERS.

The Rev. Mr. William Bradshaw,	- 1669
———— Mr. ——— Vroyne,	- 1672
———— Mr. John Littlefeare,	- 1681
———— Mr. Samuel Birch,	- 1686
———— Mr. John Lamb,	- 1708
———— Mr. John Clarke,	- 1709
———— Mr. John Peake,	- 1709
———— Mr. George Bettinson,	- 1714
———— Mr. John Henson,	- 1724
———— Mr. George Wayte,	- 1732
———— Mr. Thomas Nixon,	- 1747
———— Mr. Wood,	- 1790

The Blue Coat School is a handsome and commodious building, situated on the High-pavement. This institution provides for the instruction of fifty poor boys in the principles of Religion, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, forty of whom are also clothed, and is supported by voluntary contributions; two pounds per annum were given to this institution by a Mr. Thos. Sanderson, and the ground on which the School is erected was the donation of a Mr. William Thorp, Attorney-at-Law.

The Church-wardens of St. Mary's pay eighteen pounds per annum out of the sacramental collections, for the instruction of 30 poor children of that parish.

A voluntary Society which meets in the Vestry of St. Mary's church every Sunday evening, also provides by subscription for the education of a few poor children.

A Free School, for the instruction of poor children in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, is supported by the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters assembling in the meeting-house on the High-pavement:—these children are also annually clothed.

In addition to these Institutions, great exertions have been, within the last few years made, for the support of Sunday Schools. These establishments, if we consider the number of children for

whose instruction they provide, the low situation from which they are taken, the order they tend to produce on the Lord's Day, and the small expence at which they are conducted, must be ranked among the best national improvements of the last century. There are thirteen of these Schools, maintained partly by the Church of England and partly by the different congregations of Dissenters, and no less than 1200 boys and 1500 girls are deriving advantage from them. It is highly honourable to the benevolence of young people, filling respectable situations in life, that they take upon themselves the management of these Schools, and the instructing of the children, so that not only is the expence of hired teachers saved, but the duty itself is much better performed.*

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

In the year 1805, an Institution for the purpose of vaccinating the Children of the Poor, at their own houses, was formed, and a considerable fund raised by voluntary contributions for the support of it. This excellent establishment has been hitherto very successfully conducted; not less than 1454 Children and others having been vaccinated in the

* For an account of all the other Charities, Benefactions, &c. which have at different times been bequeathed to the poor of this town,—See Appendix No. 5.

course of about eighteen months. The perpetuity of this Charity is much to be desired, as a probable means of preserving the Town from the ravages of that most destructive Plague—the Natural Small Pox.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Nottingham is divided into three Parishes and consequently possesses three parish churches; the first of these is the church of St. Mary. This building, erected in the form of a cross and placed in the highest part of the town, is a large commodious edifice, of great antiquity, supposed of Saxon original; it has a square tower, handsome organ, and a musical ring of bells. If this building was divided, which it is sufficiently large to be, into two places of Divine Worship, in each of which service might be performed at the same time without inconvenience, it would certainly much better answer the end for which it is designed, as at present it is clear that not more than one tenth part of the persons resident in the parish could possibly attend service in it. This vicarage, valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 5*s.* per annum, is the gift of the Right Honble. Earl Manners.*

* At the time when the Bartholomew Act was passed, Mr. John Whitlock was vicar, and Mr. Willm. Reynolds, lecturer of this parish; they were ejected, and exposed

A List of the Vicars of St. Mary's church.

-
- 1290 Johannes de Ely
 1304 Robertus de Dalby,
 1313 Henricus de parva Haly.
 1317 Johannes de Ludlam.
 1322 Joh. ff. Witt. Coryn.
 1347 Johannes de Launde.
 1347 Robertus de Wakebridge.
 1348 Richard de Radclyffe.
 1349 Roger de Nyddingworth.
 1349 Richard de Swanynton.
 1351 Thomas de Pascayl.
 1357 Johannes Lorimer.
 ——— Johannes de Hovenden.
 1364 Joh. de Stapleford.
 1371 Willielmus de Sandyacre.
 ——— Robertus de Retford
 1401 Richardus Chilwell.
 1409 Willielmus Ode.
 1447 Willielmus Wright.
 1461 Johannes Hurt.
-

to many hardships and sufferings in consequence thereof: a full account of which, together with many other singular passages in the lives of these two eminent men, may be found in a small book, written by Mr. Whitlock himself, and published at that time.

This book, having become very scarce, has been lately reprinted by J. Dunn, Market-place, Nottingham, where it may be had; price one shilling.

- 1476 Thomas Turner.
- 1498 Johannes Greve.
- 1499 Simon Yates.
- 1504 Richard Travenor.
- 1524 Richard Matthew.
- 1535 Richard Wyld.
- 1554 Oliverus Hawood.
- 1568 Johannes Lowthe.
- 1572 Willielmus Underue.
- 1578 Robertus Aldridge.
- 1616 Oliverius Wytherington.
- 1616 Johannes Tolson.
- 1617 Radulfus Hansby.
- 1635 Edmundus Laycock.*
- From 1642 to 1651 no settled Minister
- 1651 John Whitlock
- 1662 Georgius Masterson.
- 1686 Samuel Crobrow, S. T. P.
- 1690 Benjamin Carnfield, A. M.
- 1694 Tymothy Carrol, A. M.
- 1698 Edwardus Clarke, A. M.
- 1708 Samuel Berdmore, A. M.
- 1723 Johannes Disney, A. M.
- 1730 Thomas Berdmore, A. M.
- 1743 Scroop Berdmore, S. T. P.
- 1770 Nathan Haines, D. D.
- 1806 John Bristow, D. D. present vicar.

* Mr. E. Laycock held the living till 1642 inclusive; from which time St. Mary's church had no settled minister till 1651, when Mr. Whitlock was presented by the Marquis of Dorchester, and his friend and inseparable companion Mr. Reynolds, was made lecturer. About this time was built the present Vicarage House, for the habitation of both these ministers, it being adapted for two entire families.

St. Peter's Church is also a handsome stone building, not very distant from the Market-place, with a steeple at the west end of it; it is a Rectory in the gift of the Crown.

A List of the Rectors of St. Peter's church.

- 1241 Joh. de Nottingham.
- 1280 Johannes Cathal.
- 1287 Richardus de Siapleton.
- 1292 Joh. de Brus de Pykering.
- 1300 Adam de Kyrkby
- 1322 Lancelot de Corebto.
- 1323 Willielmus de Willoughby.
- Roberts Jolan.
- 1347 Willielmus de Whatto.
- 1349 Henricus de Keyworth.
- 1369 Henricus de Keyworth.
- 1369 Robertus de Newbald.
- 1375 Willielmus de Rodington.
- Hugo Martel.
- 1426 Johannes Burton.
- Johannes Drayton.
- 1445 Willielmus Gull.
- 1483 Johannes Mayewe.
- 1486 Robertus Cotyngham.
- 1499 Willielmus Ilkeston.
- 1510 Joh. Plough. Kyngsbury.
- 1538 Johannes Plough, jun.
- 1550 Nicholaus Cooke.
- 1578 Johannes Nytter vel Wittie.
- 1583 Carolus Aynsworth.
- 1588 Radulphus Shutte.
- 1593 Johannes Pere.

- 1604 Franciscus Rodes.
- 1606 Roger Freeman.
- 1610 Johannes Kelle.
- 1610 Thomas Low.
- 1617 Gorgius Cotes.
- 1618 Hugo Parke, Sequestrator.
- 1619 Georgius Cotes.
- 1640 Johannes Goodall.
- 1642 Johannes Aystorpe.
- 1667 Samuel Leak.
- 1672 Edwardus Buxton.
- 1680 Willielmus Wilson, A. M.
- 1693 Nathan Drake, A. M.
- 1704 Timothy Fenton, A. M.
- 1721 James Wilson, A. M.
- 1725 Edward Chappell, A. M.
- 1767 Samuel Martin, A. M.
- 1782 Jeremiah Bigsby, A. B.
- 1797 John Staunton, D. D.



The Church of the Parish of St. Nicholas, is a modern brick building, ornamented with stone, and built in the year 1678; the ancient church having been destroyed in the civil wars. This is also a Rectory, of which the King is the patron.

A List of the Vicars of St. Nicholas's Church.

-
- Will Bishop.
1267 Richard de Weremsmorth.
1286 Johannes de Ludham.
1317 Herbertus Pouger.
1318 Willielmus de Ilkeston.
1321 Galfridus de Wilford.
1329 Gilbertus de Ottrington.
— Thomas Tutil.
1351 Richardus Kaym de Gotham.
1366 Johannes Templer.
— Johannes Deinby.
1367 Thomas Lorday de Stanley.
1371 Willielmus de Bilham.
— Roger, Bampton vel Mempton,
1427 Willielmus Cokker.
1432 Willielmus Westthorpe.
1435 Johannes Sampson.
1436 Johannes Hopwell.
1464 Nicholas Fish.
1466 Richardus Elikesly.
1471 Robertus Echard.
1476 Thomas Tewe.
1477 Edmundus Holme.
1497 Johannes Dale.
1502 Thomas Reyner.
1503 Reynaldus Marshal.
1531 Alexander Penhill.
1533 Thomas Ward.
1585 Radulphus Shute.

- 1588 Johannes Lambe.
1611 Robertus Malham.
1622 Robertus Aynsworth, the last incumbent till after the restoration.
1663 Joh. Aysthorpe, rector of St. Peter's and sequestrator.
1664 Blank for sequestrator.
1665 to 1668 vacant.
1669 Samuel Leek to 1672.
1674 vacant to 1681.
1682 Joh. Simpson.
1715 Johannes Abson, A. M.
1749 George Wakefield, A. M.
1766 George Beaumont, L. L. B. resigned.
1773 Charles Wylde, D. D. the present rector.
-

If the Churches of the Establishment were the only places for divine worship in Nottingham, a very moderate opinion must be formed of the religion of its inhabitants, as these cannot be considered as sufficient to accomodate more than one eighth of them. There are, however, many places occupied by different denominations of Dissenters; one on the high-pavement, used by a congregation called Presbyterians; another in Castle-gate, of the Independents; there is also one of the same denomination in Halifax-street, commonly called Sion Chapel. The Particular Baptists have their place of worship in Friar-lane; the General Baptists in

Plumptre-place, Stoney-street. There is a Meeting House newly built in Mary-gate. The Sandemans meet in Hounds-gate; the Quakers, in Spaniel-row. There are two Methodist Meetings, one, belonging to the Old Conference, in Halifax-street, and the other in Hockley. A small society of Independent Methodists have a chapel in Plumtree-street; the Moravians have their place of worship in Brewhouse-yard; a small society of Baptists meet at a house in Boot-lane; a new place of worship has recently been erected on a spot of ground near Broad-lane; the Calvinistic Universalists meet in Greyfriar's-gate; the followers of Mr. Huntington meet in Narrow-marsh; the Roman Catholics have a chapel in Kings-place, Stoney-street, and considerable exertions are now making to build a new Church on Standard-hill, near the General Infirmary.

REMARKABLE OCCURENCES.

Nottingham having been a considerable town for many ages, it may be presumed that it has been subject to the casualties to which all large and populous places are exposed; and, having been a fortified place, it has also had its share of the troubles and civil wars with which this kingdom has been so frequently agitated.

It suffered very severely from about the year 1140 to 1160, in consequence of the Civil Wars of the reign of Stephen and of Henry II.

during which it was more than once ravaged, set on fire, and materially injured by the armies of the contending parties; the latter of whom, being at length peacefully established in the kingdom, gave the inhabitants many tokens of his favour.— By handsome presents he contributed to repair the injuries it had sustained, and, in a new Charter, confirmed all the privileges it had before enjoyed.

In the year 1179, Henry II. held his court, and kept the festival of Christmas, at Nottingham. Richard I. his son, held a parliament here, in the year 1194.

In the year 1339, a Parliament being called at Nottingham, and the Court removed here, Edward III. seized the persons of Isabella (the Queen regent) his mother, and of the Lord Mortimer, in the Castle, took the reins of government into his own hands, and from that time confined her to her own house at Risings near London. ‡

‡ As this was an event of some importance in the history of this Country, a more particular account of it may be acceptable to the reader.

Edward II. a weak prince had, by a system of favouritism, rendered his government so obnoxious to the Nobility, and oppressive to the people, that he was obliged to resign the Crown in favour of his son, then a minor; the Queen, the mother of the young King, who was wholly under the influence of the Lord Mortimer, to whom she was also said to be criminally attached,

In the month of August, 1642, Charles the I. erected his standard in a close adjoining to the Castle, and thus gave the signal for a civil war, which ended in his own death, and the temporary subversion of the regal government.

In the following year, Nottingham fell into the hands of the Parliament, and continued in their power to the end of the war.

having the whole power in her hands, became, (with her favourite,) equally obnoxious with the unhappy Edward II. her husband. She caused him to be secretly and cruelly murdered, and, with Mortimer, conducted all public affairs in the most arrogant and oppressive manner. The young King at length resolved to put an end to this system of tyranny, and take the government on himself. The court being removed to Nottingham, the Queen and Mortimer took up their residence in the Castle, while the King had his quarters in the Town.—In order to prevent any surprise, the Castle was defended by a guard of 180 Knights, and the keys every night were kept by the Queen herself. The Governor of the Castle, however, having been made acquainted with the King's design, of seizing Mortimer and deposing the Queen, discovered a private subterraneous passage, by which the King at the head of a powerful force entered in the night, secured Mortimer, who was afterwards hanged at Tyburn, and from that time administered the government with great glory to himself, and satisfaction to the nation. A subterraneous passage descending from the front of the Castle to Brewhouse-yard is, in consequence of this event denominated Mortimer's Hole; but it is supposed, that the passage by which the King entered was situated in the west side of the Castle, and led up to its chief tower.

In the year 1688, the Duke of Devonshire and several other Noblemen assembled in Nottingham, in order to promote that most necessary and glorious Revolution, which preserved and confirmed the Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties of Great Britain, and secured a Protestant succession to the throne.

In the year 1794, in consequence of the war between England and France, and of the political state of the Country, Troops of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry were raised throughout the kingdom, a company was at that time formed at Nottingham, of which Icabod Wright, Esq. was Captain.

In the same year, all order and government were set at defiance by a number of violent politicians, who, under the pretence of loyalty, broke into the houses of their neighbours, dragged those who were obnoxious to them along the streets, beat them, forcibly immersed them in the river Leen, and, if they did not actually murder them, so materially injured some of them, that Death was the result of it. In the evening, the same friends of order and government proceeded to set fire to a Cotton Mill, the owner of which happened to be obnoxious to them; and were only prevented from committing the greatest excesses, such as would probably have terminated in the destruction of the Town, by the exertions of the Magistrates aided by military force.

In the year 1795 a Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was raised for the defence and protection of the Country in case of foreign invasion; it was composed of 400 men, under the command of Samuel Smith, Esq. M.P. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

In consequence of the Peace of Amiens, concluded in the year 1802, the Volunteer Regiments were disbanded; but, upon the War breaking out again, they were renewed with fresh vigour,—the command of the Infantry, at Nottingham, devolving on John Elliott, Esq.

The public attention was called to the Town of Nottingham in consequence of the strongly contested Elections in the year 1802 and 1803. Parliament having been dissolved in 1802, a very strong opposition to the old member D. P. Coke, Esq. was maintained by the Whig Party in favour of Joseph Birch, Esq. The popular voice being in favour of Mr. Birch, Mr. Coke was very rudely treated, as were also some of his friends, who had rendered themselves particularly odious by the part they had taken in the Riots and Ducking of the year 1794. Mr. Coke, alarmed for his personal safety, withdrew from the Town, and his friends not appearing to support him on the poll, he declined the Contest, declaring his intention to petition against the return of his opponent, who was chaired the same day in the midst of an immense multitude of people. This Election was afterwards annulled by a Committee of the House of Commons, and a new writ having been issued, the weight of Aristocratic and Government

influence prevailed, to obtain a majority of votes for Mr. Coke, who, in consequence became the sitting member.

Incredible pains were taken after the Election of 1802, to circulate the most exaggerated representations of the excesses which took place. No act of public violence ought to be encouraged or excused; but it is a generally acknowledged fact, that the election so much reprobated was far more peaceable than most preceding elections had been, and that the injuries which a few individuals sustained were but slight retaliations for the most violent and murderous excesses. Mr. Bowles, a magistrate for the borough of Southwark, by publishing and giving circulation to representations which were absolutely and totally false, sunk his character from that of a faithful friend of truth, to that of a zealot, retailing falsehood to answer political and party purposes.

At the latter end of the month of October, 1806, His Majesty, by the advice of his privy council, dissolved the Parliament, after a duration of about four years; and Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, one of the members for the Town, declining to offer himself again, a Coalition was formed between Mr. Coke and his friends and the opulent family of the Smiths, bankers in the town, the elder branch of which formerly (Lord Carrington) had represented Nottingham in several preceding parliaments. Mr. Coke and Mr. John Smith became candidates on this joint inte-

rest. To the Friends of the Independence of the Town this Coalition appeared as the first step towards a new attempt to reduce Nottingham to the degrading character of a close family and dependent Borough.

A very active and spirited Opposition immediately commenced, and Mr. Birch was induced once more again to offer himself on the Independent Interest, and great and honourable exertions were made to preserve this large and populous Town from a state of entire dependence and humiliation.

On the part of the Coalition, the most profuse expenditure was united with unremitting exertion, and the almost entire weight of banking and personal influence. Mr. Smith's family, no doubt conceiving, that a victory so obtained would deter the opposing party from all thoughts of a future Contest, and thus that subsequent Returns would be rendered cheap and easy.

By these means, the Coalition succeeded; but the noble stand made by the Independent Burgesses of the Town, although immediately unsuccessful, will, no doubt, convince their opponents, that the expence of preserving their influence greatly exceeds the value of the purchase, and that eventually the Town of Nottingham must and will be independent.

At this Election, 1188 single votes were given, and nearly 1500 appeared on the side of Constitutional Freedom.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX,

No. I.

CONTAINING

A List of the Burgesses

*Who have represented the Town of Nottingham
in Parliament from the 23rd of Edw. I.
down to the present time;*

ALSO,

A List of the Mayors of Nottingham, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

LIST OF THE BURGESSES.

REIGN.

- 23rd Edw. I.—Johannes de Fleming, W. de Hardeby
 26th Edw. I.—Johan. de Fleming, Adam de la Fleming
 28th Edw. I.—Cedula Amissa
 28th Edw. I.—Joh. de Crophill, Gualterus de Thornton
 30th Edw. I.—Adam Fleming, Johannes Ingram
 33rd Edw. I.—J. Fitzadam de Morter, W. de Thornton
 34th Edw. I.—Johannes Lamboks, Robertus Ingham
 35th Edw. I.—Johannes de Nottingham, Joh. Ingram
 1st Edw. 2.—Johannes de Beston, Johannes de Bere
 4th Edw. 2.—Willielmus Gilham, Johanues Lambok
 5th Edw. 2.—Johannes Lamboks, Richard le Curzun
 5th Edw. 2.—Johannes Lamboks, Richardus de Brumby
 7th Edw. 2.—Hugo Stapleford,—Richardus Palmer
 8th Edw. 2.—Johannes Bryan, Robertus de Brundley
 8th Edw. 2.—Willielmus Gotham, Bart. Cotgreve

REIGN.

- 12th Edw. 2.—Willielmus Buck, Johannes de Palmere
 15th Edw. 2.—Galfridus de Flemying, Simon de Folevil.
 19th Edw. 2.—Robertus de Brunnuby.—Alanus Cardoun
 1st Edw. 3.—Richardus Curzin, Johannes le Cupper
 1st Edw. 3.—Johannes Bully, Johannes Widmerpoole
 2nd Edw. 3.—Nicholas Shelford, Willielmus de Shelford
 2nd Edw. 3.—Johannes Pemwyke, Petrus Briffila
 4th Edw. 3.—Lawrentus Spicer, Rob. Moorwood
 4th Edw. 3.—Johannes Fleming, Alanus Cardon
 6th Edw. 3.—Willielmus Gotham. Rob. Moorwood
 7th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Widmerpoole, Joh. Fleming
 8th Edw. 3.—Rob. Moorwood, Joh. de Crophil
 8th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Widmerpoole, Joh. Fleming
 9th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Feriby, Willielmus Thorp
 9th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Feriby, Ric. de Curzon
 10th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Feriby, Willielmus Thorp
 11th Edw. 3.—Wilb. de Gotham, Rad. le Taverner
 11th Edw. 3.—Rogerus de Bothale, Will. de Colston
 11th Edw. 3.—Will. de Gotham, Rob. Moorwood,
 12th Edw. 3.—Nicholaus Ingram, Simon Foleville
 12th Edw. 3.—Rogers de Bothale, Will de Colstor
 12th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Feriby, Rad le Taverner
 13th Edw. 3.—Joh. de Collier, Will. de Roderham
 14th Edw. 3.—Rob. Moorwood, Will. de Roderham
 14th Edw. 3.—Galfridus Fleming, Will. Tovy
 15th Edw. 3.—Will de Loderham. Sim. Wodebingh
 17th Edw. 3.—Rob. Ingram, Ric. Newthorpe
 20th Edw. 3.—Rad. Taverner, Ric. le Taverner
 21st Edw. 3.—Rad Taverner, Hugo le Despenser
 22nd Edw. 3.—Rad Taverner, J. de Widmerpoole
 24th Edw. 3.—Hugo le Spicer, Johannes Bridgford
 27th Edw. 3.—Will. Finderin, Thomas Moorwood
 28th Edw. 3.—Rob. Buinby, Thomas Moorwood
 29th Edw. 3.—Thomas Moorwood, John Ingram
 31st Edw. 3.—Rog. de Hopperwell, Rog. de Hopperwell
 31st Edw. 3.—Tho. Moorwood, Johannes Ingram
 34th Edw. 3.—Johannes Ingram. Robertus Buinby
 34th Edw. 3.—R. de Hopperwell Jun. Will. de Findern
 34th Edw. 3.—Will. Soiiere, Thomas Moorwood
 36th Edw. 3.—Will. de Waggbbrug Tho. Moorwood
 37th Edw. 3.—Roggerus de Hopperwell, Hen Ward
 38th Edw. 3.—Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior

REIGN.

- 39th Edw. 3.—Hugo Spicer, Rogerus Hoppewell
 42nd Edw. 3.—Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chambelain
 43rd Edw. 3.—Tho. Moorwood, Petrus Mason
 45th Edw. 3.—Rogerus de Holme, Hen. Bradmere
 45th Edw. 3.—Rogerus de Holme.
 46th Edw. 3.—Johannes Cropshill, Joh. Bond
 50th Edw. 3.—Robertus Germain, Willielmus Copper
 51st Edw. 3.—Robertus Germain, Willielmus Copper
 2nd Rich. 2.—Robertus Germain, Thomas de Bothale
 3rd Rich. 2.—Henricus Cook, Robertus Germain
 7th Rich. 2.—Tho. Bothale, Joh. de Tammesley
 8th Rich. 2.—Richardus Milford, Robertus Germain
 9th Rich. 2.—Joh. Crawshawe, Will. Hunston, senior
 10th Rich. 2.—Will. Bottiler, Robertus de Henden
 12th Rich. 2.—Thomas Meverley, Willielmus Bottiler
 13th Rich. 2.—Will. Bottiler, Robertus Gerney
 15th Rich. 2.—Tho. Mapperly, Willielmus Bottiler
 16th Rich. 2.—Willielmus Bottiler, Nicholas Allestre
 18th Rich. 2.—Rob. Germain, Tho. Mapperley
 20th Rich. 2.—Rob. Germain, Tho. Mappuley
 1st Hen. 4.—Joh. de Plumtree, Joh. Tauntsley
 8th Hen. 4.—Walterus Starcy, Thos. Fox
 9th Hen. 4.—Joh. Rothel, Joh. Joine
 12th Hen. 4.—Thomas Mapperley, Joh. Hoddings
 1st Hen. 5.—Joh. Tannesley, Thomas Mapperley
 1st Hen. 5.—Rob. Glade, Joh. Tansley
 2nd Hen. 5.—Henricus Preston, Walterus Stacy
 3rd Hen. 5.—Joh. Allestre, Joh. Bingham
 5th Hen. 5.—Henricus Preston, Willielmus Burton
 7th Hen. 5.—Willielmus Scrary, Thos. Fox
 8th Hen. 5.—Thos. Page, Joh. Bingham,
 9th Hen. 5.—Thos. Page, Rich. Samon
 1st Hen. 6.—Thos. Page, Joh. Allestre
 2nd Hen. 6.—Joh. Wilford, Thos. Page
 3rd Hen. 6.—Joh. Allestre, Joh. Wilford
 4th Hen. 6.—Willielmus Burton, Willielmus Breadmere
 6th Hen. 6.—Thos. Pogg, Joh. Manchester
 7th Hen. 6.—Joh. Manchester, Johannes Etewell
 8th Hen. 6.—Joh. Manchester, Joh. Etewell
 9th Hen. 6.—Joh. Plumtree, Joh. Manchester
 11th Hen. 6.—Willielmus Halifax, Galfridus Kneton
 13th Hen. 6.—Joh. Manchester, Rob. Resyn
 15th Hen. 6.—Joh. Plumtree, Will. Halifax

REIGN.

- 20th Hen. 6.—Thos. Allestre, Thos. Thurland
 25th Hen. 6.—Thos. Babington, Rob. Resyn
 27th Hen. 6.—Thos. Thurland, Thos. Allestre
 28th Hen. 6.—Thos. Thurland, Thos. Allestre
 29th Hen. 6.—Thos. Thurland, Thomas Babington
 31st Hen. 6.—Rich. Delwood, Joh. Squyer
 38th Hen. 6.—Rob. Stable, Joh. Serjeant
 12th Edw. 4.—Tho. Nevil, Johannes Hunt
 17th Edw. 4.—Joh. Mapperley, Joh. Clerk

N. B. The Writs, Indentures and Returns, from the 17th of Edw. IV. to the 1st of Edw. VI. are all lost, except an imperfect bundle of the 33rd of Hen. VIII. in which those for the town are,—Rob. Lovatt, Rich. Hasylligge.

- 1st Edw. 6.—Nich. Powtrell, Pec. Joh. Pastill
 6th Edw. 6.—Rob. Hasylligge Fra. Colmen
 1st Mary. 1.—Hump. Quarndby Thos. Markhame
 2nd Mary. 1.—Hump Quarndby, Francis Colman
 1st & 2nd P. & M.—N. Powtrell, Esq. Will. Markham
 2nd & 3 P. & M.—Hugh Thornhill, Esq. J. Bateman
 4th & 5 P. & M.—Fra. Colman, Edw. Bowne, gent.
 5th Eliz.—Hump. Quarndby, gent. J. Bateman
 13th Eliz.—Ralph Barton, Will. Balle, gent.
 14th Eliz.—Tho. Mannors, kt. Bateman, gt.
 27th Eliz.—Rich. Parkyns, Esq. R. Bateman, gent.
 28th Eliz.—Robt. Constable, kt. R. Parkyns, Esq.
 31st Eliz.—Geo. Mannors, Esq. R. Parkyns, Esq.
 35th Eliz.—Hump. Bonner, gent. R. Parkyns, Esq.
 39th Eliz.—H. Bonner, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald.
 43rd Eliz.—Wm. Gregory, gent. Willm. Grayes, gent.
 1st James I.—Ric. Hart, ald. Ank. Jackson, ald.
 18th James I.—Mic. Pinefoy, Esq. Jn. Lascells, Esq.
 21th James I.—J. Byron, Esq. Fran. Pierpoint, Esq.
 1st Charles I.—Robt Greaves, gent. J. Martin, gent.
 1st Charles I.—G. Clifton, knt. & bart. J. Byron, Esq.
 3rd Charles I.—C. Cavendish, kt. H. Pierpoint, Esq.
 15th Charles I.—C. Cavendish, kt. Gil. Bonn, Ser.
 16th Charles I.—G. Millington, Esq. F. Pierpoint, Esq.

A. D.

- 1660 Arthur Stanhope, Rob. Pierpoint
 1661 The same
 1678 Robt. Pierpoint Esq. Rich'd. Slater, Esq.

A. D.

- I679 The same
 I680-I The same
 I685 Jno. Beaumont, Esq. Sir Wm. Stanhope
 I689-90 Hon. F. Pierpoint, Ed. Bigland Serg.-at-law
 I690 Chas. Hutchinson, Esq. Rich. Slater, Esq.
 Mr. Hutchinson dying, Wm. Pierpoint
 I695 The same
 I698 Will. Pierpoint, Esq. Rich. Slater, Esq.
 who dying, Robt. Sacheverel, Esq.
 1700 Wm. Pierpoint Esq. Robt. Sacheverel, Esq.
 1701 The same
 1702 Wm. Pierpoint, Esq. Geo. Gregory, Esq.
 1705 Rob. Sacheverell, Esq. Wm. Pierpoint, Esq.
 dead, John Plumptre
 1708 Jn. Plumptre, Esq. Rob. Sherwin, Esq.
 1710 Jn. Plumptre, Esq. Rob. Sacheverell
 1713 Robt. Sacheverell, Esq. Borl. Warren, Esq.
 1714-15 Jn. Plumptre, Esq got an office and rechosen
 Geo. Gregory, Esq.
 1722 Jno. Plumptre, Esq. Geo. Gregory Esq.
 1727 Borlace Warren Esq. Hon. J. Stanhope Esq
 1734 Jn. Plumptre. Esq. Borlace Warren Esq.
 1741 Borlace Warren Esq. dying, Sir Cha. Sedley
 bart. Jn. Plumptree Esq.
 1747 Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. The Right Hon.
 George Lord Vic. Howe
 1754 The Rt. Hon. George Lord Viscount Howe
 Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart
 Lord Howe dying in America, in July
 1758, the Hon. Colonel Wm. Howe was
 elected the 1st of December following.
 1761 Hon. Colonel Wm. Howe
 John Plumptre Esq
 1768 The same
 1774 Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. the Hon. General
 Howe; but Sir Charles Sedley dying Aug.
 25th, 1778, Abel Smith, jun. Esq. was
 elected the 9th Oct. following, who also
 dying the 26th of Jan. 1779, his brother
 Robt. Smith, Esq. was chosen the 9th of
 Feb. following.
 1780 Robt. Smith, Esq. Daniel Parker Coke
 1784 The same
 1790 The same

A. D.

- 1795 D. P. Coke Esq. Sir J. B. Warren
 1802 Sir J. B. Warren, Joseph Birch, Esq.*
 1803 D. P. Coke, Esq. Sir J. B. Warren
 1806 D. P. Coke, Esq. John Smith, Esq.
 1807 The same

* Mr. Birch's election being annulled by the House of Commons, D. P. Coke, Esq. was re-chosen.

*An imperfect List of the Mayors of Nottingham,
 from the Year 1302 to 1598 inclusive.*

A. D.

- 1302 Johannes fil de la Paumer
 1314 Robert Ingram
 1330 Nicholas de Shelford
 1332 Lawrence de Spicer
 1334 William de Amyas
 1334 Roger de Bothal
 1340 Ralph de Woolaton
 1367 John Samon
 1370 John Saumon.
 1379 John de Plumptre
 1382 John Samon
 1384 John Samon
 1389 John de Crowshagh
 1390 John de Croweshawe
 1391 Henry de Normanton
 1393 William Huntsman
 1394 John de Plumptre.

A. D.	
1399	John de Tannesley
1404	Robert Glade
1412	Robert Glade
1415	Thomas Kay
1422	Thomas Poge
1425	William Stokes
1427	John Plumptree
1429	William Brodhelm
1437	John Plumptre.
1438	William Webster
1441	William Hallifax
1444	Thomas Alastre.
1447	Gualfrid Knyveton
1449	Thomas Thurland
1458	Thomas Thurland
1467	John Hunt
1469	Thomas Alestre
1470	Robert Englishe
1471	Thomas Lockton
1475	Thomas Hunt
1486	William Hyggyn.
1487	Richard Ody
1506	Richard Melleurse
1507	Richard Pykerde
1522	Thomas Mellors
1544	John Plumptre
1548	Robert Lovat
1551	Thos. Cockayne.
1557	William Atkynson
1571	John Gregory
1574	Robert Burton
1576	Henry Newton
1577	Richard James
1578	William Scot.
1580	Robert Alvey

A. D.	
1511	Robert Burton
1584	Peter Clarke
1585	William Scott
1586	John Gregory
1587	Robert Alvey
1588	Robert Marsh
1590	John Brownlow
1591	Peter Clarke
1592	William Scott
1593	William Trott
1594	Robert Alvey
1595	Richard Hurt
1596	Richard Morehaghe
1597	Peter Clarke
1598	Anker Jackson

*A more perfect List of the Mayors of Nottingham,
from the Year 1600 to 1806 inclusive.*

A. D.	
1600	Humphrey Bonner
1601	
1602	Richard Hurt
1603	Richard Morehaghe
1604	Richard Welsh
1605	Anker Jackson
1606	William Freeman
1607	Humphrey Bonner
1608	Robert Staples

A. D.

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1609 | Richard Hurt |
| 1610 | Richard Morehaghe |
| 1611 | Richard Welsh |
| 1612 | Anker Jackson |
| 1613 | William Freeman |
| 1614 | Marmed Gregory |
| 1615 | Robert Staples |
| 1616 | Thomas Nix |
| 1617 | Leonard Nix |
| 1618 | |
| 1619 | Anker Jackson |
| 1620 | Marmeduke Gregory |
| 1621 | Richard Parker |
| 1622 | Robert Staples |
| 1623 | Robert Sherwin |
| 1624 | Leonard Nix |
| 1625 | Stephen Hill |
| 1626 | Peter Parker |
| 1627 | John James |
| 1628 | Richard Parker |
| 1629 | Alexander Staples |
| 1630 | Robert Sherwin |
| 1631 | Leonard Nix |
| 1632 | William Gregory |
| 1633 | Robert Parker |
| 1634 | John James |
| 1635 | Richard Hardmeat |
| 1636 | William Nix |
| 1637 | Robert Sherwin |
| 1638 | Robert Burton |
| 1639 | William Gregory |
| 1640 | William Drury |
| 1641 | John James |
| 1642 | Richard Hardmeat |
| 1643 | William Nix |

A. D.

- 1644 The same
1645 Thomas Gamble
1646 John James
1647 William Drury
1648 William Richards
1649 William Nix
1650 Thomas Gamble
1651 Richard Dring
1652 William Drury
1653 Francis Toplady
1654 John Parker
1655 Thomas Huthwaite
1656 William Richards.
1657 Thomas Gamble
1658 Richard Dring
1659 William Drury
1660 Francis Toplady
1661 John Parker, Mercer
1662 Christopher Hall
1663 William Greaves
1664 Ralph Edge
1665 William Jackson
1666 Richard Hodgekins
1667 Joseph Wright
1668 John Parker, Mercer
1669 Christopher Hall
1670 William Greaves
1671 Ralph Edge
1672 William Jackson
1673 Richard Hodgekins
1674 Joseph Wright
1675 John Parker, Grocer
1676 Christopher Hall
1677 William Greaves
1678 Ralpe Edge

A. D.	
1679	John Parker Grocer
1680	Gervas Rippon
1681	Gervas Wyld.
1682	William Toplady
1683	Christopher Hall
1684	William Petty
1685	Robert Wortley
1686	John Parker Grocer
1687	{ Gervas Rippon
	{ John Sherwin
	{ George Langford
1688	George Langford
1689	Charles Harvey
1690	John Hawkins
1691	Joseph Turpin
1692	William Greaves
1693	Thomas Trigge
1694	Arthur Rickards
1695	John Hoe
1696	Francis Samon
1697	Samuel Leland
1698	William Greaves
1699	Thomas Collin
1700	Samuel Watkinsoh
1701	John Rickards
1702	John Peake
1703	Samuel Smith
1704	William Barke
1705	John Shipman
1706	Francis Samon
1707	William Drury
1708	Samuel Watkinson
1709	John Peake
1710	Samuel Smith
1711	Benjamin Gree

A. D.

- | | |
|------|--------------------|
| 1712 | William Barke |
| 1713 | John Collin |
| 1714 | John Shipman |
| 1715 | { Thomas Hawksley |
| | { Samuel Watkinson |
| 1716 | John Sherwin |
| 1717 | Thomas Trigge |
| 1718 | Marmaduke Pennel |
| 1719 | Richard Bearn |
| 1720 | William Bilbie |
| 1721 | Benjamin Green |
| 1722 | Alexander Burden |
| 1723 | Thomas Trigge |
| 1724 | Marmaduke Pennel |
| 1725 | Richard Bearn |
| 1726 | William Bilbie |
| 1727 | Joseph Walters |
| 1728 | Benjamin Green |
| 1729 | Alexander Burden |
| 1730 | William Trigge |
| 1731 | Thomas Trigge |
| 1732 | John Huthwaite |
| 1733 | Thomas Langford |
| 1734 | William Bilbie |
| 1735 | Benjamin Green |
| 1736 | Alexander Burden |
| 1737 | William Trigge |
| 1738 | John Newton |
| 1739 | James Huthwaite |
| 1740 | Thomas Langford |
| 1741 | Alexander Burden |
| 1742 | William Trigge |
| 1743 | John Hornbuckle |
| 1744 | John Burton |
| 1745 | Henry Butler |

A. D.

- 1746 James Huthwaite
1747 Thomas Langford
1748 William Trigge
1749 John Hornbuckle
1750 John Burton
1751 Henry Butler
1752 James Huthwaite
1753 Thomas Langford
1754 William Trigge
1755 Samuel Fellows
1756 John Burton
1757 Cornelius Huthwaite
1758 Henry Butler
1759 Isaac Wylde and Thomas Langford
1760 Robert Huish
1761 James Hornbuckle
1762 Humphrey Hollins
1763 Cornelius Huthwaite
1764 Henry Butler
1765 William Cooper
1766 Robie Swan
1767 James Hornbuckle
1768 William Foulds
1769 Humphrey Hollins
1770 Richard Butler
1771 Cornelius Huthwaite
1772 Henry Butler and Richard Butler
1773 Thomas Oldknow
1774 John Carruthers
1775 John Fellows
1776 Thomas Sands
1777 Richard Butler
1778 Thomas Oldknow
1779 William Huthwaite
1780 John Smellie

A. D.	
1781	John Carruthers
1782	John Fellows
1783	Richard Butler
1784	William Howitt
1785	William Huthwaite
1786	John Carruthers
1787	Joseph Lowe
1788	William Howitt
1789	William Smith and Richard Butler
1790	John Fellows
1791	William Huthwaite
1792	Joseph Oldknow
1793	Henry Green
1794	Thomas Caunt
1795	Benjamin Hornbuckle
1796	William Howitt
1797	Joseph Lowe
1798	Thos. Oldknow
1799	Joseph Oldknow
1800	Samuel Worthington
1801	John Davison
1802	Benj. Hornbuckle
1803	Stokeham Huthwaite
1804	John Ashwell
1805	Edw. Swann
1806	John Allen



APPENDIX,

No. II.

CONTAINING

THE SUBSTANCE OF

The Charter of HENRY VI.*

The first written Charter to the Burgesses of Nottingham extant, was granted by Henry 2nd; about the year 1154; which Charter was afterwards confirmed by King John, with additional Grants. It bestows on the said Burgesses the following privileges, viz.

THOL.—A liberty to take and a right to be free from Toll.

THEAM.—A royalty of a Lord of a Manor to judge in his Courts of the Suits of his Villains.

INFANGENTHEOF.—A privilege to judge Thieves within his Fee.

* The Charter of Henry VI. commences with reciting all the grants made by preceding monarchs to the town.

THEOLONIA.—A freedom of Toll from Thrumpton to Newark, and of all things passing over the Trent in as full a manner as in the Borough of Nottingham, on the South and on the North, from the brook beyond Rempstone to the river of Retford and Vicker's Dyke.

That the men of Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire should come to Nottingham on Fridays and Saturdays, with loaded waggons and with horse loads.

That no person should dye cloth within ten miles round Nottingham, except in the Borough itself.

That any stranger coming to Nottingham in the time of Peace, and residing there a year and a day without being claimed, should be free, and no one except the King, should hold him in subjection.

That any Burgess who should purchase land, and hold it a year and a day without any demand from the kindred of the seller, they, being in England, should afterwards have undisturbed possession of the same.

That no Burgess should answer any charge before the Reeve of the Borough, except there be an Accuser.

That of whatever demesne a Man should be who dwelt within the Borough, he should contribute his share to the rates and deficiencies of the same.

That all Persons coming to Nottingham Market, shall not be distrained upon from Friday evening to Saturday evening, except for Tribute due to the Crown.

That the passage of the Trent shall be free for the purposes of Navigation, one Perch on each side.

That a Merchant Guild shall be granted and confirmed to the said free Burgesses of Nottingham, with the privileges and free Customs which belong thereto.

That they be free of Toll throughout the land, as well in, as out of Marts; and that they have power of themselves at the end of the year to choose from among themselves a Reeve to answer the tribute due to the Crown; but if such Reeve be not agreeable to the King, he was to be removed, and they were to choose another in his place. The said Reeve to pay the tribute of the Borough into the Exchequer twice a year, at Easter and Michaelmas.

That the said Burgesses peaceably hold and quietly enjoy the same privileges as in the times of the preceding Kings, together with all other privileges then granted, and that no one should interfere with the Burgesses in the enjoyment of the said Charter under the penalty of Ten Pounds.

By a subsequent Charter of Henry 3rd the tri-

bute was fixed at 52 pounds per annum, and the Burgesses of Nottingham were empowered to take tonnage of all Merchandise of weight within the Town of Nottingham, as was customary at other Towns and Cities of England. They were also empowered to choose Coroners from among themselves in the Town

Henry 3rd by another Charter dated in the 39th year of his reign, granted to the Burgesses of Nottingham, that neither they nor their goods, where-soever found, should be arrested for any debt for which they were either not bound or were not principal debtors, unless such debtors were of the commonalty, and were able to pay the same either wholly or in part, and it should be made appear that the said Burgesses had refused to do justice to such Creditors.

And also, that the said Burgesses should have the return of all writs of Summons of the court of Exchequer, of all things pertaining to Nottingham, without the interference of any Sheriff, or other Officer of the Crown, unless in default of the said Burgesses and Bailiffs of the said Borough.

The next Charter appears to have been granted by Edward 1st. in the 12th. year of his Reign.

This Charter restores to the Burgesses of Nottingham the liberties heretofore enjoyed, and

which this King had for some offence deprived them of, but at the same time raised their tribute to 60 pounds per annum, and also adds to their former rights the following privileges; viz.

That the Burgesses of the said Town should assemble together on Michaelmas Day every year, and should unanimously & freely choose a Mayor from amongst themselves; which Magistrate should preside over the Bailiffs and others in the government of the Town, and also that the said Burgesses should choose two Bailiffs to discharge the duties of that office.

And that in addition to the Michaelmas fair already held, that they should have another to begin on St. Edmund's Day, and continue 15 Days; unless it prove detrimental to any other Fairs held at that time.

The preceding Charters were also confirmed by Edward II. about the year 1313, with the following additional grants, viz.

That the Burgesses of the Town should neither plead nor be impleaded out of the Borough, on account of lands or tenements, trespasses or contracts, and other matters arising within the Borough, but that all such causes should be heard and determined before the Mayor and Bailiffs for the time being, except such Pleas should concern the Crown or the commonalty of the said Borough.

That the Burgesses should not be liable to serve on juries out of the Borough, and that strangers should not be put on Juries summoned to determine matters arising within the Borough, but that those juries should be composed of Burgesses only, unless on such matters as concern the Crown or the commonalty of the Borough.

That no attachment or distress shall be made within the Borough, but by the Bailiffs of the Borough only, except such Bailiffs shall neglect to discharge their duty.

And that the Burgesses shall be free for ever throughout the King's dominions from the duties of Murage, (a tribute payable for building and repairing public Walls;) Stallage, (a duty exacted for standings in Fairs or Markets;) Tarrage, (a duty on imports or exports;) Kaiage, (wharfage;) Lastage, (a duty exacted at Fairs and Markets;) Passage, (a duty on the carriage of Goods.)

The liberties of the Town having been seized by the justices of the Crown in the reign of Edward the 3rd, about the year 1331, he, by a new Charter, restored and confirmed to the town all its former privileges and rights, together with the full grant of a Goal for the custody of Persons taken or attached for any cause whatsoever within the Town; and also by the same Charter freed the Burgesses of the Town from the payment of Pontage, (a tax collected for the repair of Bridges throughout the Kingdom,)

Richard the 2nd, in the first year of his reign, renewed and confirmed the liberties and privileges granted by the preceding Charters.

Henry the 4th, in the first year of his reign, by a new Charter confirmed all the rights and liberties formerly granted to the Burgesses of the Town, and on account of the good conduct of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being, granted to them and their Heirs and Successors, by the consent of his Privy Council, the following additional immunities, viz.

The cognizance of all pleas of lands, tenements, agreements, contracts, matters of trade, complaints, arising within the Town, its liberties and precincts, and also of pleas of Assize and tenure within the said liberty. And that the Mayor, Recorder and four other good and loyal Men of the Town, to be chosen by the Mayor and his Successors for ever, should have the full privilege of arresting, punishing, enquiring into, and determining, all complaints, defaults and causes, in the same manner as the justices for the County heretofore had; and that the said Justices for the County should not for the future exercise any authority within the liberties of the Town.

And that the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town should have the Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, for such crimes or offences as incurred the forfeiture of goods; and also that they should have all

post fines, amerciements, issues of pledges, year and day wastes, and all such other fines as would, unless the same were thus granted belong to the Crown, within the Borough. And also all perpresures of lands, waters, and wastes, that are or may hereafter be deemed such within the limits of the Town.

And that whenever any military Commission should be issued for the said Town, that the Mayor for the time being should be joined in such Commission; and that no military array should be made in the Town, except the Mayor be so joined in the commission thereof.

Henry 5th renewed and confirmed the grants of his predecessors.

Henry 6th, about the year 1449, by act of privy seal, renewed and confirmed all the grants, liberties, and rights, made to the Town by any or all his Predecessors, and added to them the following privileges and immunities, viz.

That the Town which had been of long standing, a Corporate Town, should continue so for ever; and that the Mayor and Burgesses and their Successors should be a Corporate Body, in fact and in name, by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of Nottingham.

That they, the Mayor and Burgesses, be capable of sustaining Suits and of holding Lands, Tenements, &c. as a Corporation.

That the Town be henceforth separated from the County of Nottingham, except the Castle and the County Goal; and that it be constituted a County of itself, independent of the County of Nottingham; to be called, held, and reckoned to be "the County of the Town of Nottingham."

That, instead of Bailiffs, two Burgesses should be annually chosen, on Michaelmas Day, by the Burgesses from among themselves, to be Sheriffs of the Town.

That the Mayor for the time being should be Escheator of the Town, that there should be henceforth no other Escheator or Sheriffs but such as should be chosen from amongst the Burgesses in manner aforesaid; and that the Mayor and Sheriffs should possess the same power and authority which is exercised by any other Escheator and Sheriffs within the Realm.

That all writs, precepts, and mandates should be directed to, and executed by the Sheriffs of the Town only.

That the Sheriffs should hold their County Court on Monday in every month within the Town.

That the Burgesses should have power to hold a Court, from day to day, at their pleasure, of all contracts, covenants, and trespasses, as well against the peace as otherwise, in the Guild Hall of the Town, before the Mayor, or his deputy, and the Sheriffs.

That the Mayor and Sheriffs should have power to determine the said causes; and that the Sheriffs should have the profit arising from the Court to their own proper use.

That the Mayor and Sheriffs should annually render their Account to the Court of Exchequer by their Attorney, and not be under the obligation of personal appearance.

That the Mayor should, immediately after his appointment, take the Oaths of Office before the Coroner within the Town; and the Sheriffs their Oaths of Office before the Mayor within the Town also.

That the Name of the Mayor should be annually certified to the Court of Exchequer, within Twelve Days after his Election, under the seal of Office.

That the Burgesses of the Town, and their Heirs and Successors, should, from time to time choose from among themselves seven Aldermen, of which one is to be the Mayor, which Aldermen shall continue in Office during Life, unless removed by their special request made to the remainder of the Burgesses, or for any notable cause, by the Mayor and Burgesses themselves.

That in case of the removal or death of any of the said Aldermen, the Mayor and Burgesses shall have power to choose from among themselves another Burgess to supply the vacant place.

That the said Aldermen, or three of them, one being the Mayor, have power to hear and determine all Felonies, Murders, Trespasses and Misdemeanors, and all other causes, in the same manner as other Justices of Peace in the realm, hear and determine them.

That the Burgesses have all Fines, Issues, Forfeitures, Amerciements, made before the Mayor, or any of the Aldermen of the said Town, for the Aid, Maintenance and Support of the charges arising in the said Town.

That the Aldermen of the said Town, may wear Gowns and Collars when they assemble, in the same form and manner as the said Gowns are worn by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.



APPENDIX,

APPENDIX,

No. III.

CONTAINING

The Act of the 43rd of Geo. III.

*Empowering the County Magistrates to act in the
Town.*

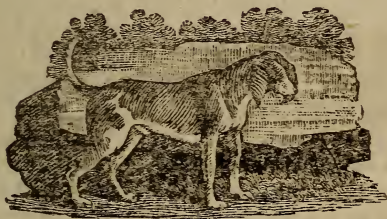
WHEREAS of late Years, many Riots and Disturbances of the publick Peace, have taken place within the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham; and at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Town and County, the Freedom of such Election was, by great Riots and Disturbances, grossly violated, and a great Number of Electors were deterred from exercising their Franchise by voting at such Election. And whereas the said Town and County of the said Town were formerly Part of the County of Nottingham, but have been separated and made distinct therefrom, and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the said County of Nottingham; and the Mayor and Alderman of the said Town of Nottingham are Justices of the

Peace in and for the said Town and the County of the said Town: and whereas the said distinct and exclusive Jurisdiction has been found ineffectual for preserving the Peace and securing the Freedom of Election within the said Town and County of the said Town; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Kings's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Nottingham for the Time being, and they are hereby required to act as Justices of the Peace in and for the said Town and County of the said Town of Nottingham; and such Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Nottingham, are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Justices of the Peace in and for the said Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, in as full and ample Manner as they could or might have done, if the said Town and County of the said Town had not been made a distinct County, but had continued to all Intents and Purposes part of the said County of Nottingham, and as fully and amply to all Intents and Purposes whatever, as the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, or any or either of them, as Justices of the Peace, before the passing of this Act, have used and exercised within the said Town and County of the said Town, or any Part thereof, any Charter, Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and all Persons whatever,

either within the said County of Nottingham at large, or within the said Town of Nottingham and County of the said Town, who may at any time hereafter be lawfully authorized, appointed, or required by any of the said Justice or Justices, as such Justice or Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said Town and County of the Town of Nottingham by virtue of this Act, to do any Act, Matter, or Thing, are hereby authorized and required to act in pursuance of such Authority, Appointment, or Requisition, in the same Manner, and under and subject to the same Pains and Penalties for Disobedience thereof, and under the same Protection and Privileges, as to any Act, Matter, or Thing done or to be done in pursuance thereof, as if such Act, Matter, or Thing respectively, were or had been done, or were or had been authorized, appointed, or required, within the said County of Nottingham at large.

And whereas the ensuing Election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the said Town of Nottingham may take place previously to the next Midsummer Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Nottingham, by Means whereof such Persons as might, before the said ensuing Election, take out their Dedimus Potestatem, to act as Magistrates for the said County, could not forthwith qualify themselves to act according to the Statute of the Eighteenth Year of his late Majesty King George the Second, be it therefore enacted, That such Persons so taking out their Dedimus Potestatem, before the said ensuing Election, may, and they are hereby enabled to take and subscribe the Oath of Qualification required by the said Statute before

any two or more Magistrates of the said County; and any two or more of such Magistrates are hereby authorized to administer the same; and the said Oath, when so taken and subscribed, shall be as effectual as if the same had been taken and subscribed at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County; and the oaths of such Persons so qualifying themselves, when taken and subscribed as aforesaid, shall be returned by the said Magistrates to the Clerk of the Peace of the said County, and by him filed amongst the Records of the said next Midsummer Sessions.



APPENDIX,

APPENDIX,

No. IV.

CONTAINING

THE PRESENT RULES OF
THE FREE SCHOOL.

TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM, TO WIT.

*At a Common Hall or Meeting of the Mayor
and Common Council in and for the said Town,
on Tuesday the seventeenth day of Feb. 1807;*

IN Pursuance of the Power and Authority committed to us, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the Town of Nottingham, by the Deed of Foundation of Agnes Mellors, widow, Foundress of the Free School, of the said Town, We do (in addition to the Regulations contained in the said deed of Foundation) order and establish the following Ordinances and Constitution for the future governance and continuance of the said Free School, hereby repealing any Constitution, statutes or Ordinances heretofore made by the Mayor, Aldermen

and Common Council of the said Town of Nottingham, which may be in any wise contradictory or repugnant to the present Ordinances, or any of them.

1st, We do Ordain, that for the future the said school shall be kept open for the whole year, except two vacations of a calendar month each, at Christmas and Midsummer, in every year, for the reception of Scholars entitled to be taught thereat, to be admitted by the Schoolwardens, according to the form and in the manner hereafter described, during seven hours and an half in every day in the summer half year, reckoning the same from Lady day till Michaelmas, and six hours in every day in the Winter half year, reckoning the same from Michaelmas till Lady Day, (except Sundays and the following holydays; viz. two days at Easter, two days at Whitsuntide, two days at Goose Fair, Good Friday, and half a day's holiday on the afternoon of Saturday, and a holiday of one hour in the afternoon of every Wednesday,) for the teaching of Greek, Latin, and English Grammar, and the Classics, so that every scholar admitted be the age of eight years at the least, and so that no more than the number of sixty scholars be admitted upon the Foundation at any one period of time.

2nd, That all persons entitled to claim admission upon the foundation of the School, from the Mayor and Burgesses shall apply by a written application to the Mayor for the time being, who shall give in the names of the Applicants to the common Hall,

who shall order their admission, as far as the school shall be capable of receiving them; and upon a list of the Persons admitted, certified under the hand of the Town Clerk, the Schoolwardens of the said Free School for the time being, shall give in an Order for their admission upon the Foundation, which shall entitle them to be educated in English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, at the said school, gratis.

3rd, The Schoolwardens for the time being shall, upon the application of any person or persons entitled to be admitted to the said Free school, by virtue of such determination of the Corporation, certified by the Town Clerk, to the Schoolwardens, give to such Person and Persons so entitled an Order or Orders in writing to the Master or Usher of the said Free School, to receive him or them as a scholar or scholars upon the foundation: and, by virtue of such Order, he or they shall be entitled to all the privileges of the school, so long as he or they shall conform to the discipline thereof, established by the Master, without paying any thing by way of fee, reward, or gratuity to the Master or Usher in respect thereof; but the said Master or Usher shall not be obliged to receive any Person, not producing a written Order for that purpose from the Schoolwardens for the time being.

4th, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Nottingham, being Visitors of this Free-School, do hereby ordain and establish, with a view to the regular and punctual performance of their duty, as visitors, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Schoolwardens for the time being, shall, from time

to time, inspect the Free School, and report at least once in every half year, in writing to the Common Hall, the Number of Scholars which, during the preceeding half year, have been educated upon the Foundation of the School, and their opinion of the general conduct and management, and state of the Discipline thereof, in order that the visitors may be regularly informed as to the existing situation of the School, and may from time to time be enabled to bestow annual Gratuities in proportion to the number of the Scholars, and the exertions of the Master and Usher, and the corresponding prosperity of the School, to the end that due encouragement may be given to the industry of the Master and Usher, and that the said School may be rendered of the greatest possible utility, according to the design of the Foundation.

5th, That these ordinances be made known to the Master and Usher of the Free School, who are enjoined to the observance thereof; and that any wilful neglect thereof in such Master or Usher, or either of them, be deemed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, a sufficient cause of a motion of the said Master or Usher from their respective Offices, pursuant to the power vested in the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council, by the Foundation of the said School.

NB. The boys are likewise taught writing and arithmetic, gratis, by an assistant, whom the Master of the Free-School has engaged with the Corporation to pay out of his salary, as the Foundation Deed makes no provision for that purpose.

APPENDIX,

No. V.

CONTAINING

A List of the Charities, Benefactions, &c. which have been left to the Poor of Nottingham, that were not immediately mentioned in the former part of this work.

SIR Thomas White, about the year 1546, placed in the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Coventry, 1400 pounds, to purchase lands; the rent of which, at that time, seventy pounds per annum, he was to receive during his life, afterward to be applied as under.

Forty pounds to be lent to four young men of Coventry, ten pounds to each who could find Security for the money, free of Interest, for nine years: after the expiration of the nine years, the said trust was directed to lend two other young men of Coventry the like sum, for nine years, as before; and so on for 30 years: after

which the towns of Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham and Warwick, respectively, were to receive the 40 pounds as in the first case. He willed also, that no Person should receive this benefit twice. The income to each of these places is now amazingly increased, and it is lent out instead of 10 pounds as heretofore in sums of 50 pounds to each Person.

Mr. Perks, in imitation of Sir Thos. White's Charity, gave 30 pounds, about the year 1620, to be lent without interest, to six Burgesses of Nottingham; five pounds to each for seven years, and at the expiration of that time, to six others for ever.

Sir Thos. Manors, A. D. 1562, gave a Rent Charge of 5 pounds per annum out of a Messuage in Wilford, for the use of the poor in Nottingham; to be given at the discretion of the Vicars or Curates and Churchwardens of the three Parishes.

William Willoughby, by will bearing date the 3rd Oct. 1587, gave a sum of Money to buy gowns for 4 poor Persons, and 20 shillings each to 6 poor men, every five years, for ever: likewise, to a Preacher to instruct the People on the day of distribution, (i. e.) Whitsunday, six shillings and eight-pence.

Roger Manors, Esq. gave the yearly Rent of five pounds to be distributed among the poor of Nottingham, A. D. 1601, for ever.

Robert Sherwin, by will dated 1638, gave one half of the rent of a messuage situated on Angel Row, called the Bell, to be equally divided into three parts, to the churchwardens of the three parishes, who are to distribute the same to the poor, three pence to each, as far as their respective shares will reach, on every Michaelmas and Lady Day.

Anthony Acham, by will, dated 1638, left a rent charge of five pounds per annum upon his lands in Lincolnshire, to the Mayor and Commonalty of Nottingham, who are to distribute the same at six several times in the year, sixteen shillings and eight-pence each time.

Sir George Peckham, left to the poor of Nottingham, A. D. 1635,) one hundred pounds, the interest whereof to be yearly distributed at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being.

Mary Wilson left to the parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter, a rent charge of 30 shillings per Annum upon a close called Trough Close, to be laid out in cloth for two gowns to be given alternately to two poor persons of each parish.

Margery Doubleday, who gave the 7th bell to St. Peter's Church, left some land, A. D. 1544, to be paid to the Sexton for ringing the same every morning at four o'Clock. This Woman was a washerwoman, and made this gift out of a public spirit to others of the same calling whom this bell was to call to work.

Robert Staples, by will, dated A. D. 1630, left twenty shillings to be paid out of the rents of two shops in Shoemaker's Booths to a godly and learned preacher to preach two sermons yearly, for ever; one on the sabbath before Christmas, the other on the sabbath before Whitsuntide, on the duty of Charity to the Poor.

Henry Handly, by indenture bearing date Oct. 1646, gave twenty pounds per annum for a lecture to be preached weekly at the parish Church of St. Mary, in the forenoon, for ever.

The same Handly gave to the prisoners in the county goal the sum of four pounds per annum, to be equally divided amongst them at four several times of the year, for ever.

Lady Grantham, wife of Sir Thomas Grantham, left two hundred Pounds A. D. 1671 the interest whereof to be employed in putting out poor Burgeses children apprentice, for ever.

John Parker, alderman of Nottingham, by will, bearing date Oct. 1693, gave nine pounds every other year to be employed in putting out three boys apprentice; and likewise three pound to each of those boys, when out of their time, towards setting them up in business.

Abel Collin left to the poor debtors of the two goals in Nottingham, viz. for the Town and for the County at large, to each one shilling per week, to be paid on every Saturday, for ever.

Gifts and Charities belonging to St. Mary's only.

William Gregory, gent. gave to the parish of St. Mary, 12 pence a week, for ever, payable out of the rents of four houses in Barker-gate; to be given in bread, to twelve poor persons belonging to that parish, A. D. 1650.

John Gregory, the son of the preceding Wm. Gregory, added twelve pence a week to this charity; to be paid out of the rents of the same houses.

Hannah Metham left a rent charge of 20 shillings per annum, to be given in bread to the poor of St. Mary's, upon Christmas Eve, for ever.

Elizabeth Metham left an additional rent charge of 30 shillings per annum, upon the same premises in the spread Eagle yard, to be distributed in bread to the poor of St. Mary's on every 11th. day of November.

John Parker, by will bearing date A. D. 1693, left 20 shillings to the Vicar of St. Mary's yearly for ever, on condition of a Sermon being preached at that church every Good Friday, in the afternoon, on Christian love and Charity; he also left 20 shillings to be laid out in two-penny loaves and distributed among such poor persons of this parish as attended divine service upon that occasion.

William Thorpe, left ten shillings per annum to the vicar of St. Mary's, for an anniversary sermon to be preached on the 29th day of May.

William Burton, of Hallam, gent. left to the poor of St. Mary's, 100 pounds; for which money the parish pays 5 pounds per annum to the poor.

Henry Martin, settled, in the year 1689, a rent charge of 3 pounds yearly, for ever, upon a house in St. James's-lane, to be equally divided among the three parishes, and applied, with the approbation of the Mayor, for the time being, towards putting out a poor boy apprentice in each Parish.

William Robinson, of Hull, A. D. 1703, agreed with the Corporation, that they, in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds to be given them by him, should pay an annuity of six pounds per annum for ever; 3 pounds to the vicar of St. Mary's and one pound ten shillings each to the rectors of St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's, to be given in bread to the poor of their respective parishes.

Abel Collin, by will, dated 1704, left 20 pounds to St. Mary's and St. Nicholas's parish, and 15 pounds to St. Peter's, for a perpetual fund, to buy Coal in summer at the cheapest rate; the same to be sold in winter to the poor of each parish at the price they were bought in at.

Thomas Saunderson, by will, dated 1711, left to the poor of Nottingham, 40 shillings per annum,

for the space of Seven years; one half to the parish of St. Mary's, the other to be equally divided between St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's; and after the expiration of that time, he left the rents of two messuages in Pilchergate (except 30 shillings per annum) to the poor housekeepers of the three Parishes, to be distributed as aforesaid.

Thomas Roberts, left an annual legacy of ten shillings to the Churchwardens, for the use of the poor of St. Mary's.

Charities belonging to St. Peter's only.

Luke Jackson, gave two-thirds of the Tythes of Horsepool in the County of Leicester, to the use of the Church and poor of this parish, for ever; viz. 40 shillings yearly to the Rector, for preaching two sermons, one upon the 28 of July, and the other on the 5th of November: and the remainder to be given among the poor of the parish.

Robert Sherwin, by will, dated A. D. 1660, has given to the parish of St. Peter, twenty-six shillings per annum, being six-pence a week for six penny loaves to be given to six poor widows.

William Drury, left a rent charge of 20 shillings a year, for ever, to be distributed in six equal parts, to as many poor widows in the parish of St. Peter.

Willam Skeffington, Esq. charged a house in Bridlesmith-gate with the yearly payment of 20 shillings, for ever, to be distributed among the poor of St. Peter's, in bread.

Mr. Trigge, alderman of Nottingham, gave 50 pounds to buy land, the rent of which was to be given among the poor housekeepers of this parish, by the Churchwardens and Overseers, upon Christmas-day and Good Friday.

Jonathan Paramour, gent. purchased an acre of land in Nottingham meadow, and settled it upon the Rector for the time being, and his Successors, for preaching two Sermons, one upon Ash Wednesday, the other upon Ascension Day, for ever.

John Barker of Nottingham left 50 pounds A. D. 1732, to buy land, the produce thereof to be applied once in two years, to the putting out a boy of this parish, apprentice.



Charities

Charities belonging to St. Nicholas's only.

Elizabeth Bilby, by will, left 20 pounds to the Corporation, who were to pay 20 shillings (the interest thereof) yearly to the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Nicholas's, for the use of thirty poor men and widows of that parish.

Dr. Gray, who died in the Year 1705, by his last will, left 20 pounds, the interest of which to be distributed half yearly to the poor of St. Nicholas's, at the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parish.

Anthony Walker, a traveller, left to the poor of the parish where he should chance to die, 2 cottages and six acres of ground at Matlock, of the value of six pounds per annum; he died in St. Nicholas's parish, A.D. 1717. This charity is distributed in bread, at the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers.

Jacob Tilson, by indenture bearing date March, 1729, gave to the poor of St. Nicholas's, a messuage situated in Lister gate, the rent thereof to be distributed in sums not exceeding 5 shillings, half yearly, to such poor housekeepers as shall be judged proper objects, by the Minister and Churchwardens.

APPENDIX,

No. VI.

CONTAINING

A LIST of the CORPORATION

FOR THE TIME BEING,

AND

A LIST of the LIVERY.

List of the CORPORATION.

JOHN Allen, Esq. *Mayor*

The Most Noble Wm. Hen. Cavendish Bentinck,
Duke of Portland, *Recorder*

ALDERMEN.

Mr. Joseph Lowe
Mr. Joseph Oldknow
Mr. Thomas Oldknow
Mr. Stokeham Huthwaite

Mr. John Ashwell
Mr. Edward Swann

Mr. William Wells
Mr. Henry Enfield

SHERIFFS.

Mr. Octavius Thos. Oldknow
Mr. Alexander Strahan

SENIOR COUNCIL MEN.

Mr. Geo. Dodson
Mr. Isaac Wylde
Mr. Samuel Statham
Mr. Henry Hollins
Mr. John Collishaw
Mr. Geo. Burbage
Mr. Robert Summers
Mr. William Huthwaite
Mr. John Fellows
Mr. Edward Chatteris
Mr. Thomas Pepper
Mr. Joseph Heath
Mr. Thomas Wylde
Mr. Nath. Need, jun.
Mr. Thomas Smith
Mr. Joseph Hurst Lowe
Mr. John Whitlock
Mr. Cornelius Huthwaite

JUNIOR COUNCIL MEN.

Mr. John Sterland

Mr. John James
 Mr. Richard Hooton
 Mr. James Lee
 Mr. Charles Twells
 Mr. Lewis Allsop.

LIST of the LIVERY.

JOHN Allen, Esq. *Mayor*.

The Most Noble Wm. Hen. Cavendish Bentinck,
 Duke of Portland, *Recorder*.

ALDERMEN.

Mr. Joseph Lowe
 Mr. Joseph Oldknow
 Mr. Thomas Oldknow
 Mr. Stokeham Huthwaite
 Mr. John Ashwell
 Mr. Edward Swann

CORONERS.

Mr. William Wells
 Mr. Henry Enfield.

SHERIFFS

Mr. Octavius Thos. Oldknow

Mr. Alexander Strahan

CHAMBERLINS.

Mr. John Bates

Mr. George Coldham

Mr. George Dodson

Mr. Isaac Wylde

Mr. William Smith

Mr. Henry Hollins

Mr. Robert Cox

Mr. George Burbage

Mr. John Collishaw

Mr. Edward Chatteris

Sir George Bromley, Bart.

Mr. Samuel Statham

Mr. Robert Summers

Mr. John Ball Mason

Mr. John Fellows

Mr. John Hancock

Mr. Samuel Oldknow

Mr. Henry Keyworth

Mr. John Need

Mr. John Heath

Mr. Thomas Nelson

Mr. Timothy Fellows

Mr. William Huthwaite

Mr. Joseph Hurst Lowe

Mr. Joseph Heath

Mr. John Whitlock

Mr. Elihu Samuel Fellows

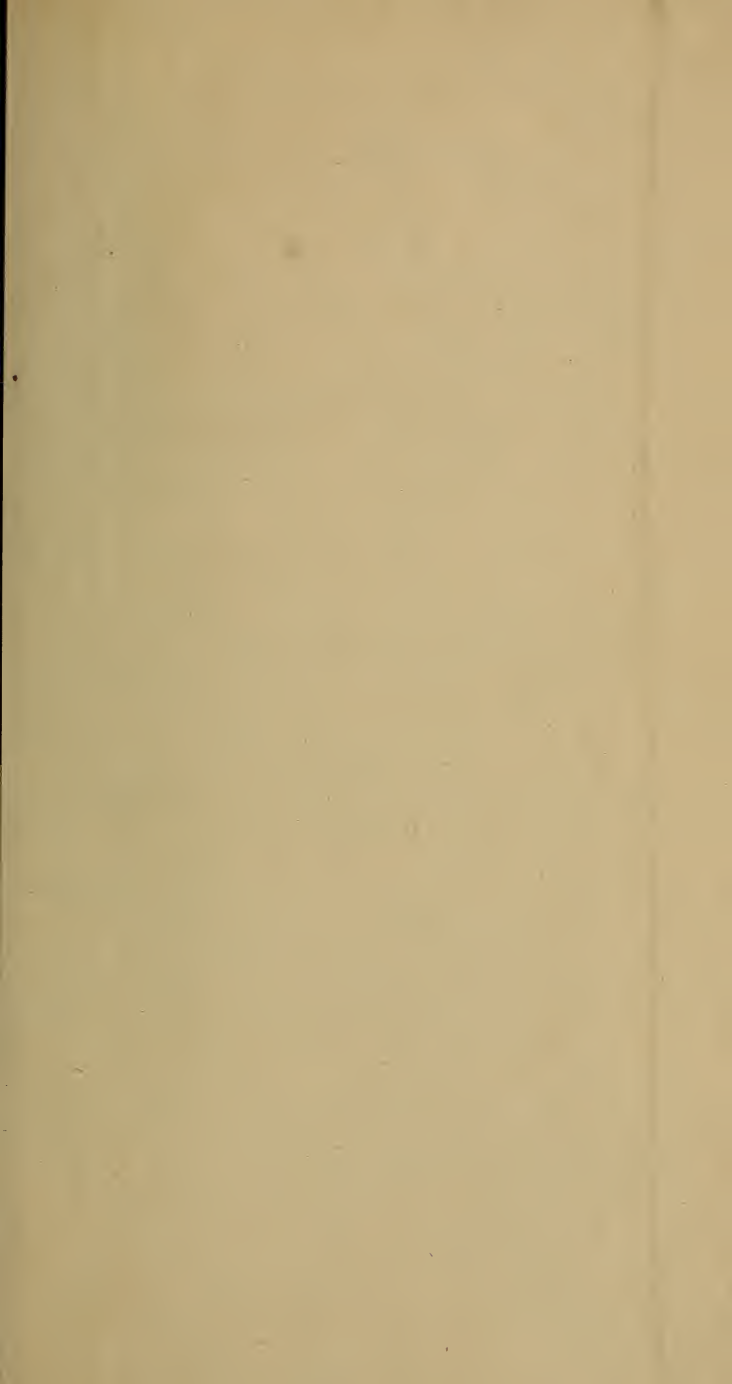
Mr. William Doncaster

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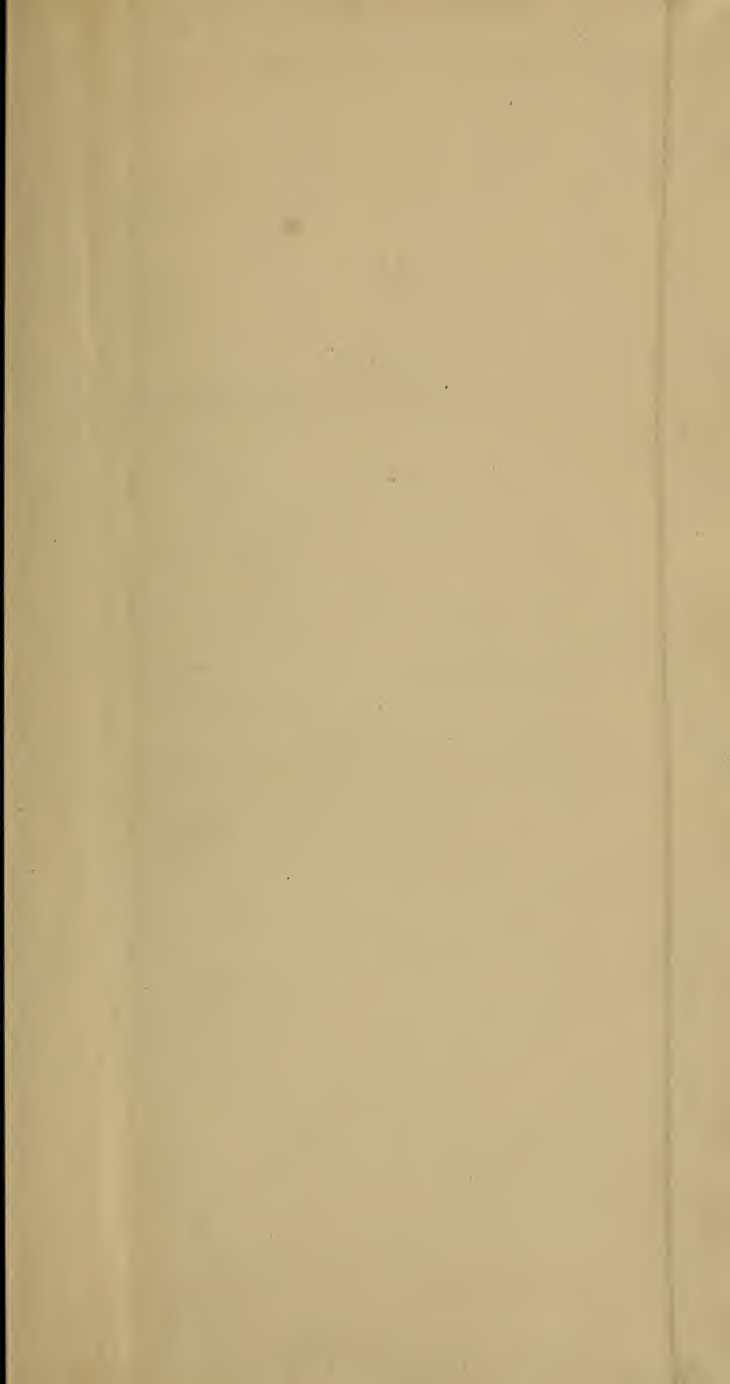
Mr. John Stone
Mr. Nathaniel Whitlock
Mr. Thomas Smith
Mr. Thomas Pepper
Mr. Thomas Wylde
Mr. Thomas Richards
Mr. Joseph Fowler
Mr. Nathaniel Need Jun.
Mr. Cornelius Huthwaite
Mr. Wright Coldham
Mr. William Wilson
Mr. Robert Hall
Mr. Jonathan Dunn
Mr. George Coldham
Mr. William Howitt
Mr. William Hickling
Mr. Nathaniel Denison
Mr. Charles Lomas Morley
Mr. John Houseman Barber
Mr. Charles Mellor
Mr. Edward Staveley
Mr. Octavius Thomas Oldknow
Mr. Alexander Strahan
Mr. John Bates.



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